The New-York Times.

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VICTORY!

Magnificent and Overwhelming Republican Triumph.

Gen. Grant Elected President of the United States.

He Will Have More Than a Two-Thirds Majority in the Electoral College.

Massachusetts Gives Him 75,000; Maine, 40,000; Illinois, 60,000; Ohio, 45,000; Vermont, 30,000; Indiana, 15,600 Majority.

California and Nevada Probably Republican.

New-York State Elects Hoffman by About 12,000 Majority.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket Probably Successful.

NEW-YORK STATE.

REPORTED AND ESTIMATED MAJORITIES.

Counties.	Grant.	Counties.	Seymour.
Alleghany	3,800	New-York	60,000
Broome	2,000	Kings	12,500
Cattaraugus	2,500	Albany	1,900
Cayuga	3,500	Columbia	300
Chautauque	5,000	Greene	700
Chemung	300	Putnam	200
Chenango	1,800	Queens	1,400
Clinton	500	Richmond	800
Cortland	2,000	Rockland	800
Delaware	2,000	Schoharie	1,200
Dutchess	1,500	Seneca	500
Erie	500	Sullivan	600
Essex	1,400	Ulster	600
Franklin	1,200	Westchester	1,800
Fulton and Ham.	500		
Genesee	1,600	Total	83,300
Herkimer	1,600		
Jefferson	3,000		
Lewis	800		
Livingston	1,500		
Madison	2,500		
Monroe	1,600		
Montgomery	300		
Niagara	500		
Oneida	1,500		
Onondaga	4,000		
Ontario	1,800		
Orange	500		
Orleans	1,600		
Oswego	3,200		
Otsego	500		
Rensselaer	1,200		
St. Lawrence	9,000		
Saratoga	1,600		
Schenectady	200		
Schuyler	800		
Steuben	2,500		
Suffolk	300		
Tioga	1,400		
Tompkins	1,600		
Warren	700		
Washington	3,000		
Wayne	2,000		
Wyoming	1,600		
Yates	1,600		
Total	81,200		

The Vote by Towns.

The following table shows the vote by towns as far as heard from. The gains and losses are computed on the Gubernatorial vote of 1866, when the Republican majority in the State was about 13,600:

	Grant.	Seymour.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
ROCKLAND.				
Ramapo	198	116	389	387
Haverstraw	210	406	316	304
ORLEANS.				
Barre	781	513	890	553
Carlton	123	42	382	143
Clarendon	245	265	201	203
Gaines	313	190	288	161
Murray	265	287	256	277
RENSSELAER.				
Troy		600 maj.	3905	3274
Lansingburg	834	512	748	394
Lansingburg	319 maj.	...	748	394
Schaghticoke	140 maj.	...	894	243
Grafton	105 maj.	...	283	109
Brunswick	36 maj.	...	378	280
Schodac		166 maj.	390	498
MONROE.				
Greece	267	177	277	421
Riga	252	197	227	149
Sweden	357	292	509	277
Pittsford	10 maj.		203	208
Penfield	613	278	379	171
Rochester	250 maj.	...	4424	4123
Brighton	334	300	274	244
Gates	239	300	224	229
Irondequoit	114	206	188	318
Webster	161	70	371	186
Parma	177	142	412	138
Pennington	153 maj.		426	266
Parma	274	68	412	183
Ogden	332	312	304	
LIVINGSTON.				
Danville	349	466	321	425
Mt. Morris		124 maj.	393	436
Geneseo	138 maj.		359	214
Lima	374	249	352	219
Groveland	28 maj.	...	131	117
CORTLAND.				
Freetown	145	60	144	67
Lapeer	109	73	102	71
Marathon	255	149	224	133
Solon	94	135	88	140
Cortlandville	1005	407	881	383
Harford	166	54	164	46
Homer	777	236	702	228
Scott	225	71	222	62
Hillsdale	238	...	248	296
Kinderhook		170 maj.	390	456
HERKIMER.				
Columbia	298	167	309	154
Herkimer	281	377	265	395
German Flats	537	583	618	547
Little Falls		191 maj.	525	707
Frankfort	244	236	412	288
Newport	301	127	347	115
TOMPKINS.				
Dryden	271	241	327	347
Groton	620	259	582	247
Ithaca	984	876	920	811
Ulysses	296	225	454	292
SENECA.				
Seneca Falls	654	701	637	707
Junius	171	153	175	145
Waterloo	354	555	332	498
Ovid	298	254	308	234
Romulus	187	240	186	215
Covert	123	166	252	288
Lodi	262	216	247	228
OTSEGO.				
Cherry Valley	224	218	224	288
Richfield	319	143	276	156
Springfield		158 maj.	205	336
Otsego	538	535	545	476
SUFFOLK.				
Southampton	212	166	730	418
Easthampton	44	41	214	180
Shelter Island	23 maj.	...	48	32
Huntington	908	1048	771	848
Southold	733	618	680	496
DUTCHESS.				
Dover	207	194	207	214
Poughkeepsie	308 maj.		314	299
Armenia	324	278	281	181
TIOGA.				
Barton	291	140	506	410
Newark Valley	431	141	408	135
Richford	228	143	293	119
Berkshire	190	54	174	95
JEFFERSON.				
Hounsfield	161	168	340	247
Wilna	255	229	447	312
Rutland	305	148	289	151
Watertown	916	836	845	689
Le Ray	464	286	416	282
Lorraine	183	159	169	128
Pamelia	314	234	296	214
Philadelphia	189	191	189	178
Rodman	311	87	309	87
Adams	576	195	547	200
Antwerp	466	228	439	236
Champion	326	147	313	140
Henderson	264	140	278	189
Hounsfield	355	353	340	347
ESSEX.				
Wilmington	124	23	121	19
Essex	16 maj.	....	124	150
Willsboro'	75 maj.	....	168	96
Crown Point	288 maj.	....	451	69
Westport	111 maj.	....	198	107
Ticonderoga	92 maj.	....	301	153
SARATOGA.				
Corinth	283	166	265	48
Hadley	160	54	146	38
Greenfield	447	225	436	134
Saratoga Springs	946	787	872	567
Wilton	223	110	195	89
PUTNAM.				
Patterson	199	94	197	108
Southeast	296	257	246	260
Phillipstown	105	98	344	468
Complete		166 maj.		
WESTCHESTER.				
Morrisania	869	1675	523	1074
Eastchester	...	200 maj.	416	505
Bedford	273	175	479	309
White Plains	175	281	157	210
Harrison	91	107	96	71
West Farms	558	834	356	513
Yonkers	...	277	840	849
OSWEGO.				
Richland	592	296	524	291
Mexico	454	...	639	174
Oswego	1794	1489	1348	1367
Hannibal	491	240	439	193
Bayleston	161	72	143	61
Williamstown	149	194	130	160
Albia	143 maj.		279	184
Sandy Creek	397	205	378	200
CHENANGO.				
Norwich	640	543	537	526
Sherbourne	474	213	468	186
CLINTON.				
Complete	500 maj.		3699	3589
ONEIDA.				
Boonville	406	235	584	467
Kirtland	321	279	528	436
Deerfield	1 maj.	..	235	269
Whitestown	181 maj.	..	544	396
New-Hartford	272 maj.	..	590	272
Clinton	131	155	..	..
Marshall	302	210	..	..
Rome	860	1307	294	193
Sangerfield	547	445	804	1195
Gifford	260	108	253	317
Preston	...	...	...	...
MADISON.				
Hamilton	373	146	609	244
Casenovia	635	394	608	348
Smithfield	232	65	227	68
Nelson	257	178	241	160
Hamilton	674	298	609	244
Lebanon	119	78	294	83
LEWIS.				
Lowville	422	233	390	188
Leyden	87	125	263	192
Martinsburg	371	175	352	142
Gregg		31 maj.	216	170
Leyden		49 maj.	253	192
Turin	256 maj.		277	103
BROOME.				
Binghamton	230 maj.	...	1179	916
Lisle	356	148	421	117
Triangle	304	174	279	152
County complete	2000 maj.	...	5173	3375
Complete	1883		5173	3375
FRANKLIN.				
Belmont	18 maj.		114	82
Constable	18 maj.		134	95
Westville	43 maj.		150	110
Bombay		40 maj.	112	148
Malone	409 maj.		625	385
ORANGE.				
Monroe		293 maj.	545	285
Newburg	1297	1105	1471	1129
COLUMBIA.				
Germantown	182	125	177	105
Hudson		255 maj.	843	843
Stuyvesant	88 maj.		181	247
Kinderhook	429	483	390	456
MONTGOMERY.				
Minden	85 maj.		628	421
St. Johnsville	282	223	181	294
WASHINGTON.				
Whitehall	422	609	350	414
NIAGARA.				
Lockport	1158	1217	1087	970
CAYUGA.				
Auburn	672 maj.		1463	843
Sempronius	190	98	199	81
Moravia	340	183	313	158
Owasco	187	97	161	80
Niles	168	137	286	195
Genoa	450	141	447	125
Summerhill	214	66	281	61
Ledyard	348	119	383	107
Springport	287	225	251	210
Brutus	396	223	371	172
Cato	195 maj.		352	109
GREENE.				
Coxsackie	341	346	380	359
Catskill	...	10 maj.	655	587
RICHMOND.				
Middletown	115	198	270	647
Castleton	667	887	489	702
Northfield	230	268	273	435
CHEMUNG.				
Elmira		7 maj.	1328	1307
ONONDAGA.				
Skaneateles	168 maj.		489	355
Manlius	170 maj.		761	547
Pompey	213 maj.		538	219
Marcellus	110	50	332	164
Lafayette		97 maj.	311	220
Fabius	383	184	377	115
Tully	288	141	260	136
Lysander	699	439	701	374
Van Buren	114 maj.		892	320
Syracuse	624 maj.		3539	3000
De Witt	99 maj.		345	291
Camillus	76 maj.		310	260
Geddes	110 maj.		382	225
Salina	27 maj.		249	255
GENESEE.				
Complete	1400 maj.		3018	2495
WAYNE.				
Palmyra	50 maj.		472	370
Williamson	196 maj.		352	176
Arcadia	43 maj.		611	534
Walworth	235	145	319	140
Macedon	383	223	327	195
ALBANY.				
Albany		1967 maj.	5,978	6506
SCHENECTADY.				
Complete	175 maj.		2469	1998
ONTARIO.				
Phelps	625	618	578	561
Victor	509	267	299	248
Canandaigua	198 maj.		761	574
ST. LAWRENCE.				
Oswegatchie	520 maj.		971	470
Madrid	261 maj.		847	72
Norfolk	115 maj.		237	157
Massina	218 maj.		276	130
Waddington	257 maj.		388	121
WASHINGTON.				
Fort Edward	404	493	394	398
Granville	242	87	478	218
Kingsbury	340	259	477	317
Cambridge	353	212	331	158
White Creek	123 maj.		373	179
Jackson	261	148	210	72
Easton	316	172	469	85
WARREN.				
Glen's Falls	330 maj.		875	836
QUEENS.				
Newtown	458	1205	582	1158
SCHOHARIE.				
Richmond		9 maj.	196	348
ULSTER.				
Saugerties		92 maj.	908	786

Miscellaneous State Returns.

Poughkeepsie gives Grant 308 majority; Republican gain 274. Griswold has 260 majority.

Ketcham, Republican, is elected to Congress, and Hegeman, Republican, to the Assembly.

Stuyvesant, Columbia Co.—Second District gives Seymour 88 majority; Democratic gain 51. Hoffman, for Governor, has 94 majority. Wheaton, for Congress, has 102 majority, and Tilden, for Assembly, has 100 majority.

Eastchester, Westchester Co.—Potter, Democrat, for Congress, has 230 majority. Lawrence, Democrat, for Assembly, has 300 majority.

The City of Lockport gives Hoffman 1,237. Griswold, 1,136.

Nineteen towns in Chautauqua County give Grant 4,097 majority.

Gifford, Oneida County, gives Grant 152 majority, and Preston gives Seymour two majority.

Oneida County—Norwich, Second District, Griswold, 374; Hoffman, 275. North Norwich, Second District, Grant, 47; Seymour, 25. Plymouth, Grant's majority, 86.

Rockland County gives Seymour 900 majority.

Chemung County gives 25 majority for Grant.

Eleven townships in Cattaraugus County gives Grant 425 majority; Griswold 412 majority. The county is claimed for the Republicans by 2,200 to 2,500 majority.

Orange County—Newburgh City, Grant 192 majority; Republican gain, 191.

Washington County—Greenwich, First and Third Districts, Grant, 473; Seymour, 228.

Town of Richmond, Schoharie County 'Seymour, 9 majority. Worcester—First District—Grant, 218; Seymour, 198. Second District—Grant, 171; Seymour, 90.

Wyoming County, complete, gives Grant 1,640 majority; Griswold, 1,600 majority.

Chesterfield—Grant, 60 majority.

Moriat—Grant, 508; Seymour, 427.

City of Syracuse—Grant, 618 majority; Griswold, 514 majority; McCarthy, for Congress, 417. Grant's majority over Fenton's in 1866 is 515.

The Republicans claim Erie County by a small majority. The electoral and State ticket is very close in this city. D. L. Bennett is undoubtedly elected to Congress. The Republicans elect 9 out of 13 Aldermen.

Griswold's majority in Rensselaer County is 500. Grant's majority, 200.

Southfield—First District—Grant, 73; Seymour, 103; Griswold, 74; Hoffman, 103; Wood, 72; Reeves, 108; Hawkins, 70; Declair, 78; Marsh, 29. Second District—Grant, 164; Seymour, 393; Griswold, 150; Hoffman, 407; Wood, 230; Reeves, 282; Hawkins, 133; Declair, 130; Marsh, 295.

Westfield—First District—Grant, 204; Seymour, 161; Griswold, 205; Hoffman, 163.

Columbia County, complete, gives Seymour 250 majority; Hoffman, 300. Elects two Democratic members of the Assembly, the First District by 550 majority and the Second District by 150. Wheaton, Dem., for Congress, is elected by 300 majority. The entire Democratic county ticket is elected.

Austerlitz gives 75 Republican majority.

Ghent gives 61 Republican majority.

Chatham—First District gives 74 Republican majority.

New-Lebanon gives Seymour 229, Grant 194, Hoffman 235, Griswold 191.

Putnam County—Horton (Democrat) is elected to the Assembly.

Franklin County—Thirteen towns give Grant, 1,141 majority, a gain of 445 over last year's vote. Four small towns to hear from.

Ontario County—Seneca complete gives Grant 120 majority.

Twelve towns in Oneida County give Grant 772 majority—a net Republican gain of 125 as compared with 1866. Bailey is elected to Congress.

Cayuga County, complete, all but four towns, gives 2,936 majority for Grant; the remaining four towns will increase this to about 3,450 majority.

Newburgh City—Orange County, Griswold, 1,269; Hoffman, 1,155; Van Wyck, for Congress, 1,255; Greene, 1,150; Davis, for Assembly, Republican, 1,307; Corwin, Democratic, 1,103.

Chemung County gives Grant about 25 majority; Patrick, Democrat, probably elected Member of Assembly.

Troy City complete gives a majority for Seymour of 685; Hoffman, 377; Bascom over Barclay, 801; O'Neil, 783; Osgood, Dem., for Congress, 914. Two Democratic Assemblymen are elected—Flagg from the First and Howard from the Third District. Flagg's majority is 829; Howard's, 100. Aiken, Rep., is elected in the Second District.

The following is the total vote of Monroe County: Grant, 11,677; Seymour, 10,089; Grant's majority, 1,588. Griswold, 11,550; Hoffman, 10,318; Griswold's majority, 1,232.

The total vote of the City of Rochester is as follows: Grant, 5,406; Seymour, 5,147; Griswold, 5,314; Hoffman, 5,240.

Eleven towns in Monroe County give Grant 3,660; Seymour, 2,762; Griswold, 3,546; Hoffman, 2,777. Grant's majority in this county will be fully 1,600; Griswold's about 1,300. Bradstreet, Dem., was elected by 417 majority. Wright, Rep., is elected to the Assembly in the First District, and Barnard, Rep., in the Third. Davis, Rep., is elected to Congress by over 2,500 majority in the district.

Westchester County—Gibbons, Assemblyman, is elected by a small majority.

Five districts in Flushing, complete, (one estimated,) Democratic majority for President, 360; for Governor, 440; Assembly, 230. Democratic majority last year, 564.

Republican Triumph in the Twenty-Third District.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

This city gives 631 Republican majority. The county, as far as heard from, shows a probable Republican majority of 4,000. The news from the adjoining counties is gratifying, showing large Republican gains in nearly every city. Oswego gives 450 majority for GRANT. We elect in this District a Republican Representative in Congress—DENNIS MCCARTHY, and three Republican members of Assembly, GRISWOLD SIMS a little behind his ticket.

New-York—The New Assembly.

Probable Republican.		Probable Democratic.	
Allegany	1	New-York	21
Broome	1	Kings	8
Cataragus	2	Albany	4
Cayuga	2	Chemung	1
Chatauque	2	Columbia	2
Chenango	1	Erie	2
Clinton	1	Greene	1
Courtland	1	Monroe	1
Delaware	2	Oneida	1
Dutchess	2	Orange	1
Erie	3	Putnam	1
Essex	1	Queens	2
Franklin	1	Rensselaer	2
Fulton	1	Richmond	1
Genesee	1	Rockland	1
Herkimer	1	Schoarie	1
Jefferson	2	Seneca	1
Kings	1	Sullivan	1
Lewis	1	Ulster	3
Livingston	1	Westchester	2
Madison	2		
Monroe	2	Total	57
Montgomery	1		
Niagara	2		
Oneida	3		
Onandaga	3		
Ontario	2		
Orange	1		
Orleans	1		
Oswego	3		
Otsego	2		
Rensselaer	2		
St. Lawrence	3		
Saratoga	2		
Schenectady	1		
Schuyler	1		
Steuben	3		
Tioga	1		
Tompkins	1		
Suffolk	1		
Warren	1		
Washington	2		
Wayne	2		
Wyoming	1		
Westchester	1		
Yates	1		
Total	71		

The Vote of New-York City.

	Grant.	Seymour.	Registration.
I WARD—			
1	56	811	945
2	44	719	831
3	27	710	842
4	49	369	[illegible]
5	60	185	205
6	39	195	259
Total	277	2929	3539
II WARD—			
1	85	117	227
2	62	156	271
Total	147	393	498
III WARD—			
1	117	367	524
2	86	193	296
3	30	188	229
4	16	76	103
Total	249	824	1152
IV WARD—			
1	134	485	766
2	136	731	982
3	....	....	814
4	88	499	595
5	63	417	538
6	19	428	509
7	51	579	724
Total	491	3139	4928
V WARD—			
1	35	116	158
2	58	95	171
3	158	353	535
4	246	219	533
5	81	367	483
6	141	447	520
7	143	479	673
8	83	572	610
Total	945	2638	3683
VI WARD—			
1	12	24	39
2	26	136	168
3	50	492	580
4	72	299	386
5	60	772	873
6	21	755	839
7	43	521	594
8	38	211	259
9	39	514	582
10	20	431	503
11	22	342	828
Total	403	4997	5651
VII WARD—			
1	131	579	380
2	60	1083	1223
3	142	523	752
4	79	337	449
5	114	772	932
6	248	620	1034
7	127	470	507
8	158	549	766
9	154	612	836
10	84	756	959
11	65	672	793
Total	1362	6977	9045
VIII WARD—			
1	94	248	385
2	81	252	394
3	98	128	257
4	113	454	637
5	90	184	304
6	99	316	462
7	131	257	432
8	160	312	526
9	182	225	432
10	160	315	497
11	142	424	589
12	141	284	502
13	90	219	347
14	56	212	283
15	85	358	513
16	132	374	576
17	61	314	402
Total	1916	4891	7538
IXTH WARD—			
1	148	448	693
2	241	387	716
3	220	341	610
4	396	247	695
5	377	340	800
6	355	289	678
7	411	346	828
8	154	154	333
9	213	176	411
10	204	170	402
11	314	224	571
12	310	273	627
13	127	264	457
14	239	427	739
15	285	331	664
16	307	328	696
17	82	252	362
Total	4383	4988	10282
XTH WARD—			
1	138	394	637
2	196	341	573
3	130	249	417
4	195	244	576
5	200	400	641
6	98	207	335
7	159	435	634
8	262	365	612
9	208	435	714
10	139	362	520
11	113	348	469
12	95	185	302
Total	1024	4067	6430
XI WARD—			
1	92	497	646
2	78	313	409
3	99	717	897
4	50	296	379
5	247	421	720
6	95	352	597
7	59	282	378
8	108	540	696
9	107	452	594
10	78	337	488
11	42	265	328
12	68	262	357
13	82	235	334
14	82	243	343
15	66	259	345
16	84	478	595
17	116	223	369
18	154	295	463
19	170	372	677
20	49	219	296
21	22	138	176
22	30	184	228
23	150	2,7	462
24	67	162	245
25	188	187	299
Total		8005	11219
XII WARD—			
1	157	384	512
2	285	690	1103
3	280	546	871
4	270	276	585
5	112	280	428
6	174	140	510
7	522	419	1031
8	255	246	459
9	118	192	323
10	90	466	370
11	311	454	800
Total	2574	4043	7192
XIII WARD—			
1	117	242	390
2	162	297	503
3	130	335	504
4	143	392	553
5	116	290	441
6	114	436	611
7	86	328	439
8	92	378	498
9	72	272	365
10	107	342	487
11	123	190	339
12	104	338	480
13	26	263	198
14	258	122	397
Total	1642	4110	6200
XIV WARD—			
1	67	293	413
2	32	417	570
3	35	344	392
4	64	604	750
5	117	236	489
6	157	550	770
7	137	388	597
8	66	417	579
9	47	439	582
10	57	458	563
11	51	156	240
Total	830	4402	5775
XV WARD—			
1	303	321	691
2	209	291	635
3	155	318	531
4	407	285	763
5	168	89	282
6	243	137	410
7	228	128	449
8	315	356	736
9	218	177	432
10	197	241	468
11	167	150	330
Total	2600	2493	5627
XVI WARD—			
1	263	323	537
2	158	196	382
3	131	216	372
4	148	353	535
5	167	320	594
6	288	248	552
7	266	231	531
8	264	374	691
9	198	434	701
10	97	350	479
11	165	245	434
12	362	266	675
13	241	203	476
14	264	139	436
15	160	197	370
16	154	326	512
17	49	131	188
18	96	160	265
Total	3471	4712	8760
XVII WARD—			
1	233	323	612
2	113	263	408
3	154	269	397
4	130	251	407
5	181	354	562
6	165	297	490
7	243	389	683
8	120	296	445
9	225	273	547
10	295	215	554
11	209	273	613
12	139	274	437
13	67	393	479
14	210	280	502
15	212	388	629
16	34	299	359
17	63	453	551
18	127	406	568
19	147	349	538
20	73	139	231
21	49	291	341
22	110	271	410
23	108	259	387
24	67	214	301
25	113	171	305
26	62	215	292
27	86	345	453
28	23	276	317
29	94	254	365
30	123	265	410
31	152	222	385
32	60	273	346
33	86	292	403
34	40	348	406
35	42	444	542
Total	4600	10300	15775
XVIII WARD—			
1	305	201	568
2	446	234	738
3	284	284	630
4	407	246	709
5	370	257	696
6	114	347	507
7	127	347	682
8	204	288	538
9	118	75	206
10	188	245	406
11	113	162	292
12	108	215	360
13	88	433	513
14	141	388	572
15	72	344	459
16	37	215	259
17	35	352	414
18	24	209	251
19	21	321	364
20	53	304	389
21	37	463	822
22	32	184	246
23	21	159	189
24	50	215	311
Total	3548	6504	10,827
XIX WARD—			
1	103	282	420
2	118	298	534
3	126	124	269
4	22	153	201
5	190	145	369
6	101	339	473
7	121	79	217
8	141	556	934
9	124	150	291
10	162	224	408
11	83	96	182
12	188	184	354
13	187	290	515
14	225	375	654
15	96	118	221
16	121	267	425
17	91	153	263
18	150	278	472
19	10	76	90
20	148	425	320
21	83	107	180
22	58	125	200
23	77	150	179
24	68	106	184
25	87	195	297
26	61	145	204
27	180	239	452
28	33	73	116
29	126	134	302
30	151	154	275
31	10	69	85
Total	3441	6129	10086
XX WARD—			
1	50	357	440
2	123	359	424
3	71	222	320
4	17	180	152
5	63	409	504
6	142	526	725
7	129	208	363
8	207	370	519
9	152	348	541
10	162	152	331
11	104	299	432
12	152	117	355
13	134	107	255
14	153	127	297
15	147	127	288
16	146	245	433
17	133	486	685
18	253	843	638
19	131	299	563
20	155	333	476
21	196	354	591
22	134	350	546
23	151	325	571
24	94	349	494
25	128	198	354
26	99	258	381
27	84	209	305
28	68	124	205
29	126	272	438
Total	3810	8113	12726
XXI WARD—			
1	204	406	660
2	64	318	417
3	91	348	479
4	77	284	631
5	73	705	903
6	71	599	795
7	79	283	411
8	93	438	576
9	94	414	594
10	106	375	529
11	42	194	262
12	108	237	372
13	245	188	473
14	260	321	628
15	359	354	849
16	356	299	705
17	403	194	633
18	449	211	674
19	225	201	575
Total	3499	6369	11166
XXII WARD—			
1	335	566	872
2	130	523	885
3	367	265	607
4	316	577	970
5	212	245	487
6	222	370	645
7	287	225	652
8	187	300	521
9	227	358	628
10	102	195	315
11	187	402	657
12	128	277	425
13	250	540	873
14	147	438	640
15	118	536	707
16	158	412	613
17	112	222	352
Total	3485	6551	10849

PRESIDENT—RECAPITULATION BY WARDS.

Wards.	Grant.	Seymour.	Registry.	Majorities. Dem.	Majorities. Rep.	Governor, 1866. Fenton.	Governor, 1866. Hoffman.
I	277	2929	3539	2652	....	179	2190
II	147	303	498	156	....	134	267
III	249	824	1152	575	....	196	593
IV	491	3139	4928	2648	....	443	2650
V	945	2638	3683	1693	....	808	2152
VI	403	4997	5651	4594	....	297	3254
VII	1362	6977	9045	5615	....	1142	4656
VIII	1916	4891	7538	2975	....	1381	3920
IX	4383	4988	10282	605	....	3207	4187
X	1924	4067	6430	2143	....	1284	3157
XI	2183	8005	11219	5822	....	1601	6128
XII	2574	4043	7192	1469	....	1657	2943
XIII	1642	4110	6200	2468	....	1025	3063
XIV	830	4402	5775	3572	....	601	3396
XV	2600	2493	5627	....	107	1728	2229
XVI	3471	4712	8760	1241	....	2594	3647
XVII	4600	10300	15775	5700	....	2869	8128
XVIII	3548	6504	10827	2956	....	2474	4783
XIX	3441	6129	10086	2688	....	2368	4210
XX	3810	8113	12726	4303	....	2869	6109
XXI	3499	6369	11166	2870	....	2530	4069
XXII	3485	6451	10849	3066	....	2415	4962
Total	47380	107380	168948	59507	107	32492	80677

Seymour over Grant 59,400
Total vote of the City 155,360
Total vote of the City, November, 1866 114,255
Total vote of the City, November, 1867 112,007
Hoffman over Fenton, November, 1866 47,185

The Vote for Governor in the City.

The returns of the vote for Governor from the following wards only reach us before going to press:

GOVERNOR.

	Griswold.	Hoffman.		Griswold.	Hoffman.
1	231	2842	12	2391	4280
2	137	312	13	1334	4419
3	252	791	14	726	4526
4	480	3830	15	3276	6541
5	874	2709	16	....	....
6	359	5006	17	3813	11036
7	1275	6834	18	3261	6944
8	1720	5067	19	3245	6400
9	4058	5290	20	....	....
10	1571	4411	21	2932	6168
11	1981	8340	22	3209	6824

The estimate of the vote for Governor in this City, based on the incomplete returns received, gives HOFFMAN 69,000 majority.

Assemblymen Elected.

Dists.		Dists.	
1st—Murphy, Dem.		12th—Woltman, Dem.	
2d—Burns, Dem.		13th—Halpin, Dem.	
3d—Cavanagh, Dem.		14th—Whalen, Dem.	
4th—Galvin, Dem.		15th—Frear, Dem.	
5th—Mitchell, Dem.		16th—Irving, Dem.	
6th—Campbell, Dem.		17th—Plunkett, Dem.	
7th—Richmond, Rep.		18th—Kiernan, Dem.	
8th—Wilt, Dem.		19th—Porter, Dem.	
9th—Bergen, Dem.		20th—Keegan, Dem.	
10th—Hartman, Dem.		21st—Hutchman, Dem.	
11th—Tainor, Dem.			

New-York—Congress.

The Republicans have probably carried nineteen Congressmen and the Democrats twelve Congressmen, of the New-York delegation of thirty-one members, as follows:

Dis.	Rep.	Dis.	Dem.
11.	Van Wyck.	1.	Reeves.
12.	Ketcham.	2.	Slocum.
15.	Tanner.	3.	Shumaker.
16.	Ferris.	4.	Fox.
17.	Wheeler.	5.	Morrissey.
18.	Sandford.	6.	Cox.
19.	Knapp.	7.	Calkins.
20.	Laflin.	8.	Brooks.
21.	Bailey.	9.	Wood.
22.	Churchill.	10.	Potter.
23.	McCarthy.	13.	Griswold.
24.	Cowles.	14.	Mayhew.
25.	Kelsey.		
26.	Hotchkiss.		
27.	Ward.		
28.	Davis.		
29.	Fisher.		
30.	Bennett.		
31.	Sheldon.		

IN BROOKLYN.

With the exception of a quarrel or two of trifling importance the election in Brooklyn passed off as quietly as it did in New-York. The following are the returns:

City of Brooklyn—For President.

Wards and Towns.	Rep. Grant.	Dem. Seymour.	Registry. Seymour.
I	525	724	1509
II	375	1536	2103
III	1285	726	2100
IV	1214	1253	2608
V	745	2899	3861
VI	1527	3292	3751
VII*	1173	1163	1578
VIII	509	960	2349
IX	624	1580	5096
X*	1842	3254	4092
XI	1669	2929	3020
XII	365	2619	3751
XIII*	1586	1188	3613
XIV	868	2479	2925
XV	1402	1340	4206
XVI	1830	2329	2367
XVII*	1178	1268	1483
XVIII	619	843	2270
XIX	1125	960	3844
XX	2114	1564	3583
XXI	16.8	1953	1939
XXII	822	1024	
Total	25,889	36,965	69,307

Seymour's majority, 10,076.

* In the foregoing table there are five districts not heard from in the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

The total vote thus far is 62,854.

From the returns already received, the indications are that the following candidates for city and county offices are elected:

County Treasurer—Thomas A. Gardner.
District Attorney—Samuel D. Morris.
Comptroller—Evan M. Johnson.
Auditor—James O'Brien.
City Treasurer—Cortland A. Sprague.
Collector of Taxes—Isaac Badeau.
Justices of Sessions—Stephen J. Voorhis, William H. Hoyt.
Coroner, First District—Dr. Joseph B. Jones.
Coroner, Second District—Lawrence A. Whitehill.
Superintendent Poor, Third District—Henry Seiler.
Superintendent Poor, Fifth District—Cornelius Ferguson.
Police Justice—Andrew Walsh.
Justice, First District—John Delmar.
Justice, Third District—James Buckley.
Justice Peace, Sixth District—John Lynch.

The following Assemblymen are elected:

First District—Hugh Clark.
Second District—H. J. Cullen, Jr.
Third District—P. Keady.
Fourth District—W. W. Moseley.
Fifth District—J. R. Allaben.
Sixth District—J. R. Wilde.
Seventh District—George L. Fox.
Eighth District—D. C. Tower.
Ninth District—J. C. Jacobs.

James R. Allaben is the only Republican Assemblyman known to be surely elected. The entire Brooklyn City Democratic ticket is elected.

Kings County.

	Grant.	Seymour.
New-Lots	416	804
Flatbush	233	337
Flatlands	170	170
Gravesend	100	185
New-Utrecht	175	321

The Governor's ticket is just the same.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Returns Incomplete—The State Probably Republican by a Small Majority.

A dispatch to the Western Union Telegraph Company says: Returns from New-Jersey come in very slowly, but it is believed that the State has gone for Grant and Colfax by a small majority, while Randolph, Democrat, is elected Governor.

The following returns have been received:

Paterson City gives 324 Republican majority.

Plainfield gives Grant 182 majority; Blair, for Governor, 175, and Clark, for Congress, 178. The following are the majorities in Orange:

First Ward—Grant, 107; Blair, 103; Hill, 108; Leed, 107; Peck, 115—a Republican gain of 27.

Second Ward—Seymour, 63; Randolph, 62; RAFFERTY, 61; BOOTH, 63; RUSH, 73.

Third Ward—SEYMOUR, 209; BLAIR, 218; RAFFERTY, 223; Rush, 234; Booth, 219.

In West Orange Township Seymour received 79 majority; Randolph, 80; Rafferty, 77; Rush, 85; Booth, 75.

East Orange Township gives Grant 333 majority; Blair, 328; Hill, 333; Peck, 349; Leed, 330.

Hammond gives Grant 229 majority, and elects the rest of the Republican ticket by 229 majority.

Mercer goes Democratic for Governor, State Senator and Congressman by upward of 200 majority. Two members of the Assembly are elected. The others are in doubt. Maxwell Burlington is elected by 112 majority.

The following is the vote in Bloomfield: Grant, 368; Seymour, 256; John Hill, 468; Rafferty, 261; Blair, 461, Randolph, 253.

Linden, Union County, gives BLAIR, for Governor, 31 majority; CLARK, for Congress, Republican, 38; a Republican gain of 22.

New-Providence township, Union County, gives: For President—SEYMOUR, 150; GRANT, 144. For Governor—RANDOLPH, 157; BLAIR, 140.

Westfield gives SEYMOUR, 50 majority. A Republican gain of 5.

Middlesex gives GRANT 90 majority. A Republican gain of 20.

Hackettstown gives SEYMOUR 106 majority.

Westfield gives Seymour 272; Grant and Colfax 222. Republican gain, 5.

North Brunswick in Middlesex County, gives 90 majority for Grant—a gain of 20 over the highest Republican vote.

The total vote in Hackettstown, N. J., is as follows: Grant, 151; Seymour, 257; Randolph, 263; Blair, 145. For Assembly, the Democratic vote is 262; the Republican, 117. Congress is the same as for President.

Cumberland County gives a Republican majority of 1,300 for the whole ticket.

Newark gives GRANT 904 majority; BLAIR, the Republican candidate for Governor, 660; HALSEY (Rep.) for Congress, 1,196; TEED (Rep.) for Sheriff, 531.

Mercer County gives about 300 Democratic majority. The Democrats elect a State Senator and all their Assemblymen.

Essex County will give GRANT about 1,800 majority; BLAIR, for Governor, 1,200; HILL, for Congress, 600. The Republicans gain one Assemblyman.

The Township of Egg Harbor gives GRANT 86 majority; BLAIR, for Governor, 60; MOORE, for Congress, 85; ADAMS, for State Senate, 64, and KEEN, for the Assembly, 60 majority.

Newton Township gives SEYMOUR 245 majority, RANDOLPH, 261 majority; BAIRD for Congress, 279; MILFORD, for the Assembly, 115. A Republican gain of 90.

Atlantic County gives 500 majority for GRANT and JOHN I. BLAIR.

Salem gives 350 majority for GRANT and JOHN I. BLAIR.

Union Township gives SEYMOUR, 75; RANDOLPH, 79; BAIRD, 78; HAUGH, 91 majority.

Springfield Township gives GRANT, 6; BLAIR, 1; CLARK, 4, majority.

Atlantic City elects the whole Republican ticket by 63.

Newark Republican by a Small Majority.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Returns from all the wards gives HALSEY, Republican, for Congress, 1,290 majority. The majority for GRANT for President and BLAIR for Governor is 900. We elect Sheriff and seven Assemblymen—a gain of one. The State close.

Cumberland gives Grant 1,300 majority. The whole Republican ticket is elected. Shepard, Republican, is elected to the Assembly in the First District by 231 majority—a Republican gain of 319. Atlantic County gives Grant 500 majority. Mercer County has gone Democratic, electing a Senator and one Representative of the county.

The State looks Democratic. Haight, in the Second District, is probably elected. Bird, Democrat, in the Third; Cleveland, Democrat, in the Fifth, are elected.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Fifth District elects Cleveland, Democrat, to Congress over Halsey, Republican.

Essex County gives Grant 1,500 majority; Blair, for Governor, 1,300; Teed, for Sheriff, 900.

Morris County elects Geo. Cobb, Republican, to the State Senate. Pequannoc Township, Morris County, the home of John Hills, gives him 572 majority.

Camden County elects two Republican Assemblymen, in the First and Second Districts. Salem County gives Grant 375 majority, with two Assemblymen. Gloucester also returns two Republican Assemblymen. Middlesex gives about 300 Democratic majority. One Republican and two Democratic Assemblymen are elected. New-Brunswick elects the entire Republican ticket. Grant's majority is 32; Blair's majority, for Governor, 1; Clark's, for Congress, 22; Garrard's, 9.

The Vote in Hudson County.

JERSEY CITY, Wednesday—12:30 A. M.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Harrison Township—Seymour and Blair, 397; Grant, 167. Governor—Randolph, Dem., 398; John I. Blair, Dem., 165. Congress—Orestes Cleveland, Dem., 396; Geo. A. Halsey, Rep., 168. State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 396; M. Armstrong, Rep., 169.

JERSEY CITY.

Fifth Ward—Second District—Seymour and Blair, 179; Grant and Colfax, 200. For Governor—T. F. Randolph, 182; John I. Blair, 196. For Congress—Orestes Cleveland, Dem., 178; G. A. Halsey, Rep., 198. For State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 168; M. Armstrong, Rep., 199.

First Ward—First District—Seymour and Blair, 357; Grant and Colfax, 244. For Governor—Randolph, Dem., 377; John I. Blair, Rep., 224. For Congress—O. Cleveland, Dem., 352; G. A. Halsey, Rep., 246. State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 351; M. Armstrong, Rep., 248.

Third Ward—Second District—Seymour and Blair, 263; Grant and Colfax, 303. For Governor—T. F. Randolph, Dem., 280; J. I. Blair, Rep., 288. For Congress—Cleveland, Dem., 252; G. A. Halsey, 316. For State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 252; M. Armstrong, Rep., 309.

City of Bergen—Third Ward—Seymour and Blair, 113; Grant and Colfax, 221. Governor—Randolph, Dem., 117; J. I. Blair, Rep., 217. Congress—Cleveland, Dem., 107; Halsey, Rep., 227. State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 103; M. Armstrong, Rep., 232.

Fourth Ward—First District—Seymour and Blair, 280; Grant and Colfax, 254. Governor—Randolph, 284; Blair, 250. Congress—O. Cleveland, Dem., 278; Halsey, Rep., 250. State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 266; M. Armstrong, Rep., 265. Kearney Township—Seymour and Blair, 47; Grant and Colfax, 54. Governor—Randolph, Dem., 54; Blair, 44. Congress—Cleveland, Dem., 55; Halsey, Rep., 46. Senator—Taylor, Dem., 55; Armstrong, Rep., 46.

Jersey City—Seventh Ward—First District—Seymour and Blair, 523; Grant and Colfax, 96. For Governor—T. F. Randolph, Dem., 525; J. I. Blair, Rep., 95. For Congress—Cleveland, Dem., 520; G. A. Halsey, Rep., 96. For State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 514; M. Armstrong, Rep., 103.

Seventh Ward—Second District—Seymour and Blair, 642; Grant and Colfax, 71. For Governor—T. F. Randolph, Dem., 646; J. I. Blair, Rep., 68. For Congress—Cleveland, Dem., 646; G. A. Halsey, Rep., 68. For State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 634; M. Armstrong, Rep., 77. Third Ward—First District—Seymour and Blair, 261; Grant and Colfax, 430. For Govenor—T. F. Randolph, Dem., 283; J. I. Blair, Rep., 413. For Congress—Cleveland, Dem., 269; Halsey, Rep., 426. For State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 256; M. Armstrong, Rep., 426.

Jersey City—Fifth Ward, First District—Seymour and Blair, 541; Grant and Colfax, 292. For Governor—T. F. Randolph, Dem., 547; J. I. Blair, 290. For Congress—Cleveland, Dem., 540; Halsey, 290. For State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 530; M. Armstrong, Rep., 301.

Hoboken—Second Ward—Seymour and Blair, 252; Grant and Colfax, 222. Governor—T. F. Randolph, Dem., 261; J. I. Blair, 213. For Congress—Cleveland, Dem., 240; G. A. Halsey, Rep., 224. State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 251; M. Armstrong, Rep., 220.

Hoboken, Third Ward—Seymour and Blair, 432; Grant and Colfax, 264. Governor—Randolph, 438; Blair, 261. Congress—Cleveland, Dem., 429; Halsey, Rep., 268. Senator—Taylor, Dem., 431; Armstrong, Rep., 266.

Weehawken Township—Seymour and Blair, 49; Grant and Colfax, 22. Governor—Randolph, Dem., 52; Blair, Rep., 19. Congress—Cleveland, Dem., 52; Halsey, Rep., 19. Senator—Taylor, Dem., 50; Armstrong, Rep., 21.

Bayonne Township—Seymour and Blair, 268; Grant and Colfax, 266. For Governor—T. F. Randolph, Rep., 273; J. I. Blair, 265. For Congress—Orestes Cleveland, Dem., 268; G. A. Halsey, Rep., 266. State Senator, N. D. Taylor, Dem., 266; M. Armstrong, Rep., 273.

Bergen City—Second Ward—Seymour and Blair, 201; Grant and Colfax, 216. For Governor—T. F. Randolph, Dem., 212; J. I. Blair, Rep., 204. For Congress—Orestes Cleveland, Dem., 213; G. A. Halsey, Rep., 203. State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 201; M. Armstrong, Rep., 211.

Greenville Township—Seymour and Blair, 194; Grant and Colfax, 205. For Governor—Randolph, Dem., 196; J. I. Blair, 207. For Congress—O. Cleveland, Dem., 194; G. A. Halsey, 205. State Senator—N. D. Taylor, 189; M. Armstrong, 207.

Hoboken—First Ward—Seymour and Blair, 689; Grant and Colfax, 303. For Governor—T. F. Randolph, Dem., 706; J. I. Blair, Rep., 288. For Congress—Orestes Cleveland, Dem., 687; G. A. Halsey, Rep., 307. State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 684; Armstrong, Rep., 301.

North Bergen—Seymour and Blair, 186; Grant and Colfax, 124. For Governor—T. F. Randolph, Dem., 192; J. I. Blair, Rep., 119. For Congress—Cleveland, Dem., 188; Halsey, Rep., 120. For State Senator—N. D. Taylor, Dem., 187; M. Armstrong, Rep., 121.

The entire six Democratic Assemblymen are elected. The canvas at Hudson City and some other districts had not been completed at 3 A. M.

VERMONT.

The Green Mountain State True to its Ancient Fame.

BURLINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The election returns of this city give GRANT 707; SEYMOUR, 489.

Returns show Republican gains. The State will give about 30,000 Republican majority.

Returns from twenty towns in Vermont give GRANT a majority of 4,897, being a Republican gain in those towns of 1,165 over the vote in September. This town gives 215 increased Republican majority over the vote for Governor in the September election.

MONTPELIER, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The vote to-day has not been a full one. It will fall somewhat below that of September last. The Republicans gain a little everywhere, and the Democrats lose everywhere. In forty-six towns, embracing over one-fourth of the State, the Republican gain is 410 and the Democratic loss 950; making a net Republican gain of 1,360 over the majority of September. It is believed the State has gone for GRANT by 31,000 majority.

Returns received up to midnight indicate a majority of 32,000 for Grant—an increase of 4,500 on the majority in September.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote in Alleghany County—Large Republican Gain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Returns from forty districts in Alleghany County show a Republican majority of 10,200. The majority for Grant will probably reach 11,000, a gain of over 2,000 over the October vote. Scattering returns from the western part of the State all show steady Republican gains.

Our majority in this (Alleghany) County will be fully 11,000. In the State it will certainly reach 20,000, and may exceed it. People here are jubilant over the result, and parading the streets with torches, banners, &c. Great enthusiasm, &c.

The Keystone State Gives a Large Majority for Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The polls in this city closed at 6 o'clock this evening. Partial returns indicate a Republican majority in the city of about 3,000. The street boys are already selling "SEYMOUR Salt River tickets," while the Republican clubs are making their preparations for a parade.

One hundred and six cities and towns in the State give 5,600 majority. Erie City gives a Republican majority of 460, a gain over the October election of 65. The majority in the county is about 3,500 for GRANT. In October the Republican majority was 3,171. A private dispatch from Pittsburg says, Allegheny County has given GRANT a majority of 11,000. In October the Republican majority was 9,957.

Adams County gives 260 Democratic majority; Indiana County, 1,018 Republican majority; Dauphin County, 2,100 Republican majority; Harrisburg City, 327 Republican majority; Lebanon County, 1,541 Republican majority; Chester County, 2,800 Republican majority; Lycoming County, 235 Democratic majority.

Chester County reports a majority of 2,400 for GRANT. Dauphin County complete is reported at 1,800 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 145. Eight districts in Schuylkill County show a Republican gain of 225. Fulton County, it is estimated, gives 300 majority for SEYMOUR. The City of Harrisburg gives GRANT a majority of 290, a Republican gain of 79.

Mr. GROW, the Chairman of the State Committee, says Pennsylvania has given a Republican majority of 15,000. Mr. WALLACE, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, concedes the State to Gen. GRANT by 15,000 majority.

Clinton County, 75 Democratic; Lebanon County, 1,500 Republican; Berks County, 6,000 Democratic; Montgomery County, 800 Democratic.

The estimated Republican majority in Bradford County is 4,000.

Disturbance in the Fourth Ward of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The only disturbance that has occurred here was in the Fourth Ward, and was trifling. A voter was challenged, and a rush was made, breaking in the window, when the Republican Inspector made his escape. The principal in the affair was arrested and held to bail.

Mr. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic Committee gives Pennsylvania to the Republicans by 15,000.

The Grant Invincibles are parading the streets with music and banners. Many of them are bearing new brooms instead of torches.

A Republican procession gathered in front of the *Press* office this evening, and Mr. FORNEY made a lengthy speech, announcing the election of GRANT and COLFAX by 169 electoral votes, without counting one of the original rebel States, and without counting New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, California, Nevada, Oregon, Delaware, Kentucky or Maryland.

The Vote of Philadelphia.

Wards.	Grant.	Seymour.	Rep. gain.	Dem. gain.
1	....	....	....	....
2	....	1061 maj.	....	58
3	....	1544 maj.	143	....
4	....	....	....	....
5	....	964 maj.	123	....
6	502 maj.	....	1087	....
7	761 maj.	....	289	....
8	246 maj.	....	180	....
9	....	....	....	....
10	....	....	....	....
11	....	....	....	....
12	187 maj.	....	....	....
13	....	....	467	....
14	....	....	....	....
15	1315 maj.	....	....	....
16	....	....	425	....
17	....	1372 maj.	....	....
18	....	....	....	....
19	....	....	....	....
20	....	....	....	....
21	314 maj.	....	....	....
22	788 maj.	....	....	46
23	502 maj.	....	....	110
24	283 maj.	....	....	5
25	....	683 maj.	....	....
26	1159 maj.	....	....	....
27	316 maj.	....	257	45
28	23 maj.	....	....	....

The Republican majority in the city is 1,441.

NEW-ENGLAND.

The Eastern States a Unit for Grant—Details of the Grand Triumph in the Several States.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3—11:30 P. M.

Returns received up to this hour indicate that New-England will cast a unanimous vote for GRANT. In Massachusetts the total vote is estimated at 175,000, and the net Republican majorities at 70,000. Both branches of the Legislature will be almost unanimously Republican, thus securing the reelection of Senator SUMNER. All the Republican candidates for Members of Congress are chosen, of course. The two Boston Representatives, Messrs. GINERY TWICHELL and SAMUEL HOOPER, are elected by majorities which will not vary greatly from 2,500 each.

The general result of the city election is peculiarly gratifying. The Republicans have reclaimed the city from the boasted Democrat sway, and the prestige which Copperheadism won here at the last municipal election has been lost. Four of the six State Senators have been elected, and we have gained in the number of Representatives; have chosen our Executive Counselor, all county officers, &c., &c.

In the Fifth District the vote is surprisingly large and surprisingly one-sided. Gen. BUTLER received 13,080 votes; DANA, 1,819, and LORD, 4,241. Even Mr. DANA's opponents were unprepared for such overwhelming success. But the work performed by Mr. DANA and his supporters has not been lost, as these Republicans, who are now firing guns and building bonfires in Salem and other Essex towns, may find out before the next term of their Representative expires.

In Maine the total vote is estimated at 106,000—a small vote; but the Republican majority is large, and there is a Republican gain in every town, so far as heard from, on the September election. GRANT's majority is put at 30,000, but it may fall a trifle under this figure.

In New-Hampshire and Vermont the vote is also a comparatively small one, but the Republicans gain everywhere. In Connecticut the battle has been splendidly fought, and the Republicans have won a glorious victory. The majority is computed at 3,000, or a gain over last year of nearly 4,500. In

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool Oct. 21 and Queenstown Oct. 23, arrived at this port yesterday. A full summary of her most important news, which is later by two days than that at hand by the *America*, is printed below.

SPAIN.

Rumors—Candidates for the Throne—Slavery in the Colonies—Public Finances—Foreign Missions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Friday, Oct. 16, 1868.

All sorts of disgusting rumors have been flying about the city for the last day or two. Among other things it is stated that it is contemplated to anticipate the action of the Constituent Cortes by a plebiscite, calling upon the people to decide on a form of government. The motive assigned for this precipitation is that the Republican Party is becoming unmanageable in the Provinces, and is likely to cause trouble unless the question is promptly settled. This statement is a pure invention. The affair at Antiquerra, (Andalusia,) in which three or four men were killed by the military, was predatory and not political in its origin. It was in this place that the first, and almost only, excesses were committed by the populace after the outbreak of the revolution, the public archives having been burnt, and a number of robberies and other outrages perpetrated.

The Republican Party have nothing to gain by promoting disturbances or by forestalling the decision of the National Assembly. Its leaders in the capital have clearly comprehended this fact, and have frankly given their adhesion to the programme of the Provisional Government. Another statement is that the Provincial Juntas are giving such trouble that it has been resolved upon to dissolve them. The real truth is that with a very few exceptions all the Juntas have cordially supported the Government, and that their dissolution will be a matter of course as soon as the Ayuntamientos or municipalities are regularly constituted by the vote of the people. As to the rumor that there are dissensions in the Superior Junta on the question of liberty of religious worship, the fact is of little importance. When the question comes before the Constituent Cortes it will be calmly and deliberately discussed, and there is but little doubt that it will be settled in a manner at once satisfactory to the interests of religion and of progress.

All these sensation stories are got up with a purpose, and are turned to account by the enemies of popular institutions. They will find their way to you through the medium of the Havas and Reuter agencies, more or less embellished, and may succeed in creating an impression that things are not going on well here. The contrary is the fact. I have never witnessed a more perfect union of parties for the common good, or more individual abnegation. Let me take as an example the appointment by Gen. PRIM, to an office in the War Department, of Señor FERRER, who was the Judge-Advocate of the Council of War that sentenced him (PRIM) to be shot for the part which he took in the events of January, 1866.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE THRONE.

The statement of the London *Times*, that although the English people may give Spain a sovereign in the person of Prince ALFRED, they will not cede to it Gibraltar, has considerably damaged the feeling in his favor. Other candidates are now being passed in review, and Prince NAPOLEON has again been brought on the *tapis*. The clergy would be to a man against him, as he is cordially detested by the Ultramontanes, both here and in France. Even Don CARLOS finds some partisans among men of liberal opinions, provided, always, that he pledges himself to a constitutional and progressive programme, which it is stated he is ready to do. It is curious that in this *embarras de choix* nobody should have hit upon a son of VICTOR EMMANUEL. In the case of Prince AMEDEE, there would be neither obstacles of religion, nor dynastic nor political objections. If I had any voice in Spanish affairs, I should certainly put up this Prince as my candidate. Perhaps the visit of Gen. CIALDINI, who is expected here in a day or two, may have something to do with this idea.

SLAVERY IN THE SPANISH COLONIES.

The *Gazette* of this morning contains a decree of the Superior Junta, giving representation in the Constituent Cortes to the Spanish colonies, and declaring free all children of female slaves born subsequent to the 17th of September, 1868. These measures will of course have to be ratified by the National Assembly. The last dispatches from Cuba have reassured the public mind in regard to the alarming rumors circulated by the English journals. Captain-General LERSUNDI has forwarded his congratulations to the President of the Council of Ministers, and added in his dispatch that he awaits the orders of the Government to have them carried into effect throughout the island.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

The Minister of Finance, Señor FIGUEROLA, has, I understand, closed with the offer made him by some of the leading foreign bankers for a new loan of 700,000,000 of reals. The conditions are very advantageous for the State, the reforms announced and projected in the public finances inspiring general confidence abroad. Among the establishments which sent in proposals were the *Societe de Credito Espanola* and the *Sociedad Iberica de Riegos*. It is confidently stated that in future the coupons of the public debt will be promptly paid as they fall due, and that an end will be put to the system prevailing under former Governments, of postponing their liquidation. Among the fiscal reductions decided upon are those of the duties upon tobacco and salt. The subscriptions for the Municipal loan for the execution of public works in the capital amounts, I see by the *Gazette* of to-day, to nearly six millions of reals.

PLACE-HUNTING.

The besetting sin of this country is place-hunting. All classes, from the highest to the lowest, want to feed at the public crib. Even the patriotic impulses which are just now dominant, exercise no influence in restraining this disposition. From morning till night the passages and ante-chambers of the different Ministers are so beset with office-hunters, that persons who have official or other business to transact with the heads of departments find it a difficult matter to squeeze their way through. Even the private residences of the Ministers are thronged in the same manner. PRIM has every day a patient train of applicants awaiting him at the Hotel de Paris, where he is stopping, that blocks up the stair-case and passages, and renders difficult the regular service of the establishment. Outside are generally congregated from two to three hundred beggars, who take up their positions early in the morning and do not leave them until late at night. These are not like the ordinary mendicants that one meets with in other countries. They boldly plant themselves in your way, seize upon your person, communicate their swarming nastiness to your clothing, and render necessary an immediate ablution and thorough brushing. I saw a lady beset at the entrance to the hotel yesterday, as she descended from her carriage, and I can assure you that she received a thorough fright. It was only through the interference of a couple of gentlemen who happened to be in the hall that she was enabled to make her escape from the clutches of these starving wretches.

The heads of departments daily pass through an ordeal quite as bad from the crowds of genteel beggars by whom their offices are thronged. To add to their embarrassments, several of these officials have emerged from a class in which poor relations and poorer friends constitute the rule and not the exception. The journalists are, I am sorry to say, absorbing a large share of the loaves and fishes. There is, however, this excuse for them, that they have been the most persecuted class in Spain under the late dynasty, and have suffered severely both in person and pocket for their patriotism.

As regards the distribution of places, an impartial spirit seems to preside over it. Take, for instance, the forty-nine Governors of Provinces. Of these nineteen are Progressistas, nineteen Unionists and eleven Democrats. In the numerical proportions of the three parties nothing can be fairer than this apportionment.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Very few, if any, of the foreign Ministers under the late dynasty will be allowed to retain their places. Already M. MON, Ambassador in Paris; M. ZEA Y NAVARRO, Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople; Comte VISTAHERMOZA, Envoy Extraordinary in England; M. AYLLON, Envoy Extraordinary at Vienna; M. PENORIO, Envoy Extraordinary at Berlin, and a former lover of the Queen, have been removed. Previous to the order destituting him, Señor MON had forwarded his resignation to ISABELLA. The places of these Ministers will not be filled up until the Provisional Government is formally recognized by the different Courts. The nomination of a Minister to the United States, which is not in this category, will be promptly made, if, indeed, it is not already signed. As I mentioned in my last letter, Señor LOPEZ ROBERTS is to be the new Minister.

MENDEZ NUNEZ.

The hero of Callao, as he is commonly called here, although I cannot exactly see in what the heroism consists, has been recalled from the command of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific to assume, as I understand, the Ministry of Marine, TOPETE having modestly declared that he would only discharge the functions until the arrival of his chief. Admiral NUNEZ has been elevated to the rank of Lieutenant-General of Marine.

THE CRONICA OF NEW-YORK.

The subvention paid to this organ of the late Government has been withdrawn. The amount was $1,000 a month, a liberal allowance for so worthless a sheet. Arrangements are being made by the editor of one of the leading papers here, and a nephew of one of the heads of the Government, to start another official journal in New-York. It will be conducted on a very different plan from that of the *Cronica*, and will base its claims to support, not merely on its liberal principles, but on its enterprise as a newspaper. It is to receive the subvention formerly paid to the *Cronica*.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is about to address a communication to the members of the Corps Diplomatique at present in Madrid, formally notifying them of the constitution of the Provisional Government. Strictly speaking, Mr. HALE should have awaited this announcement before acting on his instructions to recognize the present order of things. It has been decided in the Cabinet to recognize the present King of Greece, Queen ISABELLA having persistently refused to acknowledge the new dynasty, on the ground that it was not founded on the principle of divine right.

Relations with the United States—Felix Pyat on the Situation—Olozaga's Reception — Primary Instruction — The Opera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1868.

In my last letter I exposed the absurdity of the rumor, which has prevailed here for some days past, that it was the intention of the Government to anticipate the decision of the Cortes by a plebiscite in regard to the form of its institutions. In the *Gazette* of this morning appears a declaration, signed by all the members of the Superior Junta, opposing the idea of such a measure. Its arguments may be thus briefly stated: It considers that a plebiscite, without being preceded by mature deliberation, is rather the expression of the unreflecting will of the people than of the rational decision of the nation—the true source of sovereignty. The country should participate in discussions on the various forms of government, in order that it should have an opportunity of enlightening itself and of arriving at a conclusion without being led away by ill-judging sympathies. For these reasons the Junta proposes to the Government to make the following declaration: That the fundamental question of the form of the institutions by which the country is to be ruled, belongs exclusively to the consideration of the Constituent Cortes, as laid down in principle in the programme of the revolution dated from Cadiz.

I trust that this declaration will quiet the fears of those who were under the impression that the Provisional Government meditated a *coup d'état*. There may be one or two of its members disposed to attempt a step of this sort, but they would scarcely venture to urge the measure in presence of this manifesto on the part of the Junta. It would alienate from the Government the support of the whole body of the Democracy, and of the value which is attached to it there can be no better evidence than the toast proposed by SERRANO at Alhama, "to the noble and loyal conduct of the Democratic Party."

FELICITATIONS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

While I was conversing with the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday, the American Minister and his Secretary, Mr. PERRY, were ushered in. I, of course, immediately took my leave, but on seeing Mr. HALE subsequently, inquired of him if the object of his visit to the Minister was a public one and could be communicated. He replied in the negative. This morning I find in the *Gazette* the key to this great State secret.

The Provisional Government addressed to the Minister of Spain in Washington under date of the 13th inst., the following telegraphic dispatch: "Communicate to the United States Government our gratitude for its prompt recognition."

The representative of that Republic in Madrid, has handed to the Government the telegram received on the 14th from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of which the following is a translation:

Mr. Hale, Minister of the United States in Madrid:

Transmit, in the name of the President, the reciprocal expression of his sentiments for those conveyed to him by the Minister of Spain, and equally assure the Government of the earnest wishes entertained by the United States for the prosperity and happiness of Spain, as well under its actual Government as under that which is about to be definitively instituted. SEWARD.

I cannot give you the exact words of the dispatch, but they are as close as possible to the Spanish text, from which I am compelled to translate it, owing to the scrupulous reserve of our Minister. I have a purpose in mentioning these facts to you, for it is possible the dispatch may have been sent back to New-York through the cable before this letter was penned.

FELIX PYAT ON THE SITUATION.

A long letter, addressed to the Spanish people by the French exile, FELIX PYAT, appears in the journals of to-day. It commences by a philippic against royal immorality, as illustrated in the person of Queen ISABELLA, and styles the revolution *un revolution de pudeur*. He characterizes the interview between NAPOLEON and the Ex-Queen as the reception of MESSALINA by TIBERIUS. From this long preamble he passes to the *rôle* of adviser, and counsels the Spanish people to receive no more masters, but to constitute themselves into a Republic, pointing to the North American Confederation as the model which they should adopt. "The people," he says, "who cannot get rid of royalty fall into a state of dotage; they can produce only Lafayettes or Esparteros or Bonapartes or Cromwells; never Washingtons." He thus concludes: "Democracy is order, because it is justice. The Republic is peace. A republic in Spain is peace in Europe and the end of the Empire in France."

RECEPTION OF OLOZAGA.

Great preparations have been made for the reception of Señor SALUSTIANO OLOZAGA to-day, a few hours, but the rain, which is now pouring down heavily, will throw a damper on the demonstration. Señor OLOZAGA will be accompanied by SERRANO and TOPETE, the Minister of Marine, the former having invited him to meet him at Saragossa, near which place OLOZAGA has a country house, at which he has been staying for the last few days. The reception of both these eminent men at Saragossa was, we learn by the telegraph, enthusiastic in the extreme. The hour fixed for the arrival of Señor OLOZAGA is 1 o'clock, but as in Spain time is never observed, it will probably be late in the afternoon before he reaches the city. The post closes at 10, therefore I shall be unable to furnish you any account of his reception in my present letter.

When I saw Señor OLOZAGA a few weeks ago he was decided not to come here for some months. He has only been induced to change his mind by the solicitations of the Government, seconded by three of his brothers, who undertake a journey to France to try and influence his return. It is still a question whether he can be prevailed upon to enter the Ministry. It is not improbable that he will prefer returning to France for the present with the position of Ambassador. The relations of the two countries are just now of a nature which renders the selection of an able diplomat for this post a matter of primary importance. There is no man in Spain so well qualified for it as M. OLOZAGA. He is the ablest statesman in the country, and besides stands well with the Emperor. He is also an intimate friend of Prince NAPOLEON, and it is not impossible that the closeness of the relations existing between them may be productive of important results by-and-by.

OLOZAGA is now in his sixty-second year, but is of vigorous frame and constitution, and has still great capacities for work. His life has been one of great vicissitudes. He was condemned to death in 1832 for his resistance to the despotic measures of FERDINAND VII., and fled to Paris, where he remained until the death of that Prince. On his return to Spain he was elected in 1836 Deputy to the Cortes, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and thorough acquaintance with all the questions that come up for legislation. In short, he soon established the reputation of being one of the first orators of Spain. He became President of the Council of Ministers, was twice named Ambassador to Paris, and was decorated with the Order of the Golden Fleece. He was the first man in Spain who declared himself in favor of the expulsion of the Bourbons, and he has lived to witness the consummation of his hopes. Exiled for the fourth time, he contributed, during his recent residence in Paris, to unite the divided elements of Spanish nationality, and may be said in fact to have been the principal organizer of the revolution. He lived in a very retired way in the French capital, occupying a modest lodging in the Rue Beaugolais, close to the Palais Royal, and devoting himself entirely to the combinations which have since proved so successful. I need hardly add that M. OLOZAGA has always been a consistent Progressista. *La Regeneracion* recently published a speech of his combatting the principle of freedom of religious worship, with a view to create a prejudice against him. Now, this speech was delivered so far back as 1854, and since then M. OLOZAGA has had occasion to revise this as well as many of his former opinions.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

A decree has been published by the Government making important changes in the existing system of primary instruction. It abolishes in the first place the law of the 2d of June last, and all the regulations framed in accordance with its provisions. For the future the legislation existing anterior to that measure is to regulate the schools in all things which are not opposed to the provisions of the decree. Primary instruction is to be free. All Spaniards are at liberty to establish schools without any special grade or preliminary authorization. The masters can employ in instructing their pupils the methods which they prefer. The privileges possessed by religious societies in this regard are abolished. Aid will be furnished from the public funds to all schools which are deemed necessary to the diffusion of primary instruction among the people. The masters of public schools must possess the qualifications required by the law, and are to be named by the municipalities.

This measure, you will perceive, completely frees the education of the people from ecclesiastical control. At the same time it does not prevent the clergy establishing schools for the education of children who prefer a system combining secular and religious instruction. This is right. Any attempt to prevent the clergy exercising privileges which are now open to all would only end in a violent reaction and neutralize the benefits arising from the principle of free instruction. It is to be regretted that the measure adopted against the Jesuits should have furnished ground for the charge that it is inconsistent with the doctrines proclaimed by the revolution. This decree is free from every objection of that sort. It is liberal, comprehensive and untinged by any feeling of vindictiveness. Everything, however, will depend on the mode of organization adopted by the municipalities. I confess that I have not much faith in the judgment and integrity of those bodies. A common school system regulated by Boards of Commissioners, as in the United States, is what is wanting in Spain. Until this is adopted the education of the people will always be more or less neglected or influenced by the priests.

INNOVATIONS.

Some of the papers assert positively that Gen. DULCE has been offered a Dukedom by the Provisional Government. I can hardly believe this to be true. If it be so it is without precedent in the history of revolutionary institutions.

THE OPERA.

The regular opera season commenced last evening with the "Matilda de Chabran" of ROSSINI. The house was but thinly attended, the fashionable society of Madrid not having as yet made up its mind to return to the capital to face the *disagrémens* of the revolution. The principal singers were TIBERINI and his wife, (formerly Signorina ORTOLANI,) the buffo SCALECI, an excellent baritone whose name I cannot at this moment recollect, and the American contralto MORENSI. I never saw an opera better put upon the stage, nor performed with more care. The orchestra is superb, consisting of nearly one hundred performers, and the chorus is in proportion as numerous and as carefully trained. The *Salle* itself is one of the finest in Europe, but poorly lighted. The scenery of the piece elicited such admiration from the audience, that the artists who painted it were called for and came forward to bow their thanks. It is thus that in the theatre emulation is excited, and that we witness in Spain, where everything else is so backward, such magnificent artistic results.

Manifesto of the Provisional Government.

MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The expected manifesto of the Provisional Government has been published to-day. It is in the form of a diplomatic circular, and is very lengthy. It explains the reasons which compelled the Spanish people to throw off the yoke of the Bourbon dynasty, enumerating the grievances of the nation against the late Government, and says: "The people must now regain the time which it has lost. The principle of popular sovereignty, which is now naturalized in Spain, is the principle of national life, and the ideal type of the nation's aspirations. We may, therefore, be permitted to affirm that the national sovereignty exercised in the first place by the vote of all, and subsequently by those elected by the people, will decree a complete system of liberties which form, or will form soon, the rich and inalienable patrimony of a civilized country." The circular also examines at length the question of freedom of public worship, and expresses hopes for the free exercise of every religion. It also states the desire of the Government to be on good terms with foreign powers, and to obtain the moral concurrence of foreign Governments, adding, "But if we should fail in this respect, if the example of America in recognizing the revolution be not followed by [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] we shall [illegible] ourselves [illegible] our own forces, without [illegible] intervention or fear. To legitimize the revolution we have sought in the sole criterion, now considered infallible, namely, an appeal to universal suffrage. The aim which we have in view is to place ourselves on a level with the most advanced nations, and thus cease to form a dissonance in the great concert of nations. We have a perfect right to expect from foreign countries respect for the state of things which we have created, and we entertain a justifiable hope that the Governments which march at the head of civilization will not refuse to Spain these proofs of amity and fraternity which they accorded to the power that crushed and humiliated us."

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Closing Sketches of the Congress at Birmingham—The Department of Jurisprudence—Addresses of Right Hon. Mr. Massey and Mr. Vernon Harcourt—The Question of Changing Nationality, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1868.

Though I have returned to the gay, unsocial, and unscientific metropolis, I hope you will allow me to finish, as briefly as possible, my sketches of the Social Science Congress at Birmingham. The remaining department which justice requires me to notice is that of Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law. You have noticed, perhaps, how the subjects of each department in this Congress include all the others. It is a demonstration of the unity of science, of society, and of Congresses.

ENGLISH LEGISLATION.

The general address of this department was delivered by its President, Right Hon. W. N. MASSEY, who has lately returned from a long term of office in India—a solid, modest, practical man. His sketch of the progress of English legislation was very instructive. "Its history is one of compromises and anomalies; and in every important statute may be traced concessions to interest, ignorance and prejudice." The act of Toleration, for example, so far from being based on any idea of religious liberty, was described by MACAULAY as one which "recognized persecution as the rule, but granted liberty of conscience as the exception."

But laws which are in advance of the spirit of the age cannot be executed. The age, however, advances faster than conservatives are willing to admit, and predictions of calamity from too rapid progress are not often fulfilled.

"The agricultural interest has not been ruined by the removal of protective laws, nor has commerce perished under the operation of free trade. Property is still secure, though no longer guarded by capital penalties; nor has the administration of justice become deteriorated because law has been rendered cheap and expeditious. When it is found that the sinister predictions which attended every great change have not been realized, and that, on the contrary, in every instance, the happiest results have been obtained from bold and searching reforms, the difficulties which have heretofore stood in the way of progress become less and less formidable. We have, moreover, what our fathers wanted—a free Parliament, conducting its debates, not with closed doors, but openly, in the presence of the nation. Again, we have a free Press, able, vigilant and independent. Such are the elements from which public opinion, in the present day, is formed. It is, consequently, enlightened, liberal and candid. Every question, however novel or strange, is pretty sure to have a fair hearing."

Mr. MASSEY hinted at some bold reforms, for which I think the English public is nearly ready. "Is there," he asked,

"Any reason besides ancient usage, why a jury in a civil action should consist of twelve persons? Is it necessary, either in a civil or criminal proceeding, that a jury of twelve should be unanimous? The intervention of a jury at all in the trial of civil causes may, as a general rule, be considered unnecessary for the ends of justice. Issues of fact, as well as law, are in India tried by the Judges of the Supreme Court; and, if I am rightly informed, in no case is it competent to the parties, or either of them, to demand a jury."

On one of the international law questions he said:

"Why should the ignoble duty of plundering unresisting traders be reserved to vessels of war? Private property on land, whether fixed or movable, is respected by the usage of modern warfare. An invading army takes what it wants from necessity, but pays for what it takes. A bombarding force directs its fire against the fortified part of the town, and spares the civil buildings. It is difficult to understand why a practice which is held barbarous on land can be justifiable at sea."

BANKRUPTCY.

Another point of great present interest he noticed in the law of Bankruptcy. The old, stupid and inhuman law of perpetual imprisonment for debt has been repealed, and the debtor is now treated with such lenity that

"The result has been the growth of a spurious class of traders, who have preyed upon property and done much to damage the commercial credit of the country. The fair trader who brings capital, skill and industry to his business, finds himself exposed to the competition of adventurers who, without any of their qualifications, can, nevertheless, forge a sufficient amount of credit to begin upon. They have nothing to lose, and so long as they can avoid overstepping the boundaries of the criminal law, they can pass through the Court whenever it suits them to do so, and make a fresh start. By this system of speculation in bankruptcy, these people insure a livelihood, and often a luxurious one, even if they do not acquire a fortune. A change in the law is absolutely required to remedy this state of things. It is not a creditor's question, but a question of commercial morality and protection to property."

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The sittings of Section A were opened by an address by the Chairman, Mr. VERNON ("Historicus") HARCOURT, Q. C., which was, of course, brilliant and eloquent. England, he held, was the country that did the right thing:

"England, so long a belligerent, has happily entered on the career of neutrality, and in the late American war our Government showed a ready obedience to those obligations as a neutral which it had formerly imposed as a belligerent. In spite of the pressure under which the cotton famine placed the industry of this country, the American blockade was rigidly respected and the capture of contraband admitted. In all cases where impatience on either side was exhibited, an appeal to the rules of the law of nations was held conclusive. In the case of the *Trent*, hostilities were avoided by a resort to the same tribunal."

Mr. HARCOURT is opposed to the bloated armaments of the Continent, and thinks the proposal of the workingmen at Brussels, to oppose war by a general strike, has in it something of justice. The maxim "in peace prepare for war" he thinks radically unsound. People who have guns naturally wish to use them. Here, as elsewhere, it is for England to set the world a good example.

"The nations of the Continent who, from the form of their Governments, have but little control over their own affairs, may have no remedy for a canker which corrodes the very vitals of their national prosperity; and so blood is spilt and treasure lavished without their own consent. With England, fortunately, it is otherwise. People here are happily the masters of their own Government; and the policy of the Government must be that which the nation wills it should be. If we follow this disastrous example, and engage in this insane competition, it can only be because public opinion is yet insufficiently enlightened, and the political and moral education of the nation is lamentably incomplete. It is no unimportant part of the office of an association like this to raise its voice against these dangerous delusions, and to arouse public attention to the fatal source of a vicious policy. Let us hope that England, which on the question of slavery and of free-trade has been the apostle of better things to the world, may, in this question of disarmament, too, become a teacher and example to mankind. Let us not be deterred by the bugbears, who are never wanting to scare men from the path which leads out of the mazes of inveterate error. Do not let us wait—as we were invited in the case of free-trade to wait—for reciprocity. Let us have the courage ourselves to inaugurate a sound and reasonable system. If we fail to convince by the cogency of our logic, we shall be sure ultimately to prevail by the splendid success of our example. But whatever others may do, let us at least not permit ourselves in the time of peace to be crushed by the burdens of war.

'Dii meliora piis errorem que hostibus illum.'

Let us show the world that we place our reliance not on force, but on right, and we shall reap the fruits of a wise and a Christian policy; and there shall descend upon us the blessing pronounced upon the city of God—'Peace within our walls, and plenteousness within our palaces.'"

After this splendid burst, Mr. HARCOURT reserved himself for a speech at the workingmen's meeting at the Town Hall, after which he retired from the Congress to canvass his expected constituents.

THE NATIONALITY QUESTION.

Mr. PANKHURST, LL.D., then read a paper on change of nationality. To a general agreement on this subject he said there must be a codification of international law, international confederation, and arbitration. Fuse all nations into one body, governed by the same laws, and there would be no difficulty about citizenship. The English law of nationality, or perpetual allegiance, was feudal; the more liberal French law was derived from the Roman. The English doctrine is unsuited to modern civilization. All that is really necessary is for all nations to adopt the French civil code, and govern themselves accordingly.

On the question of captures at sea, Mr. CLARKE held that in case of war all trade should be free. The sea was the world's highway, and no nation had the right to stop its passengers. Some wished to retain the right of blockade, because they thought England had a superiority at sea; but, painful to the national spirit as it might be to say so, he doubted this superiority.

Mr. FIELD said the second article of the Declaration of Paris—"the neutral flag covers the cargo of the enemy"—in principle settled the question; and in any future war it would be absolute madness to bring down upon us the neutral nations, in addition to the enemy. The private property of British subjects on the ocean is as great as that of all the rest of the world. In case of a war, with right of capture, all this would be taken or driven from the ocean.

"The fact that the American commercial navy had not recovered to this day from the damage done by a few contemptible Confederate cruisers, should give us timely warning of what might happen to us in a war with even a second or third-rate Power, if international law remained as the Congress of Paris settled it. As to the objection that the rule, if adopted, would not be obeyed, he believed it was baseless. In fact, nations were rather in advance of than behind the requirements of international law, as was shown by the practice in the three last great wars; and he was convinced that when England was prepared to take this step all the world would follow."

Lord HOBART said ships and sailors were contraband. The ships must be taken, but not the goods.

Mr. ELIHU BURRITT proposed the appointment of an International Congress, to sit at Brussels or the Hague next year, and draw up a code, which should be accepted by all civilized nations. He said:

"After having such an international code provided for them, if nations be still so insane, lawless and wicked as to go to war, and destroy millions of money and half a million of precious human lives, then, I think, the Social Science Congress of Christendom might well institute a solemn coroner's inquest over the calamity, and investigate and report to the world the cause and guilt of the stupendous crime."

Lord HOUGHTON said the idea of merchant ships passing safely from country to country in the midst of a war was doubtless very poetical, but he couldn't realize it.

Mr. HARCOURT thought the more property there was destroyed the sooner people would get tired of fighting, which is a good argument for making wars by land or sea as destructive as possible; but this doctrine did not please Birmingham or Manchester. But even deeper than this he sweetly put his foot in it and brought down upon himself the wrath of the *Times*, and was denounced in the very columns in which he had so often flourished as a favored large-type correspondent. In a seeming eulogy of ignorance he said:

"It was a remarkable circumstance that war, the greatest of all evils, was not due to the ignorant or to the uneducated. War had come, in almost all ages and in all countries, from the educated classes—from the classes who, in fact, ought to have known better. If the uneducated classes had had the conduct of affairs there would have been fewer wars in the world."

MUNICIPAL LAW.

I need not trouble you much with the doings of Section B on Municipal Law, for America is very far in advance of England in such matters. It would be hard to find a country which is not. If England could realize her ancient bugbear of a French invasion; if the Emperor would but conquer and hold England just long enough to introduce French weights, measures, money, and the Code Napoleon, it would be one of the best things that could possibly happen. There is growing a strong feeling in favor of allowing both parties to give evidence both in civil and criminal cases. Scarcely a criminal trial comes before the public in which the statement of the accused would not be a useful feature in the case. Many a man has been hanged, many a man has been sent to penal servitude, whose innocence would have been established if he could have given his own explanation. It is true that in civil cases where litigants give evidence, "perjury," as a Queen's counsel said, "of the grossest and most willful kind is perseveringly committed;" but it is the defect of the law, in the lack of a public prosecutor, that it is not punished.

Some curious facts were stated with respect to the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal. All appeals are heard, not by the House of Peers but by a sort of committee of lawyers, who have been raised to the Peerage. In a recent important case there was a unanimous judgment of four Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. That was reversed in the Exchequer Chamber by four Judges against two, and in the House of Lords the judgment of the Exchequer Chamber was affirmed on the votes of two out of the only three law Lords present, the other law Lord dissenting; so that two law Lords overruled the judgment of four Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, two Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and one law Lord—in all, seven Judges.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The discussion on the married woman's property question attracted a full audience of ladies; and a resolution in favor of some reform on the subject was moved by a lady who had canvassed Birmingham with a petition for protection to women, for which she had got two thousand signatures, and seconded by a lady who had done a similar work in Edinburgh. A change in the Patent laws, and the introduction of a system similar to that of the United States, was warmly advocated. So was the doctrine of the rights of minorities, especially their right to representation, which the majority, here as elsewhere, is disposed to ignore, as well as the fact that the *right* of one man is as self-evident and inalienable as the rights of millions. Mr. F. HILL said that "every principle of reform which had been ultimately adopted in England—tolerance in religion, Parliamentary reform, negro emancipation, a milder criminal law, cheap postage, free trade, restriction of labor and compulsory education in factories—had begun with the support of a small minority." Minorities lead in the van of progress and convert majorities. It follows that every really progressive State should be governed by minorities, and as majorities are stiff-necked, stupid Philistines, or sunk in brutality and ignorance, the smaller the governing minority the better—which brings it back to the best possible Government, a wise and paternal despotism.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

The wonderful and discordant marriage laws of England, Scotland and Ireland were warmly discussed. One speaker said he was almost massacred at Edinburgh for proposing to interfere with the free and easy Scottish system, which is based upon the old Roman Catholic doctrine that marriage consists solely in the consent of the parties, however proved. In England there are troublesome formalities, and in Ireland different laws for each religious denomination. With still more interest did the business men and lawyers present discuss the laws of bankruptcy. Scotland has her own simple, sensible and effectual laws in this matter also, which the English would do well to adopt. The existing system is one of wide-spread, wholesale robbery, and when a man from misfortune, instead of fraud, becomes a bankrupt, his assets are devoured by law costs, instead of going to his creditors. Mr. SAMUEL LLOYD said "it was enough to make any lover of justice blush, that while a poor clerk, stealing, in a moment of great temptation, a few pence, should lose his character for life and be sent to penal servitude, the man who by fraudulent bills, the creation of which was next door only to forgery, by cooked books, by the grossest of personal extravagance, and by every sort of reckless conduct, which was morally if not criminally a robbery, edid his creditors out of their money, should be allowed to escape punishment altogether, or at all events with only a very slight taste of it."

In this matter, also, they do things better in France, and, I hope, in America. Prof. ROGERS said: "The long-continued depression of trade which had pervaded all classes of the country was due to the gigantic swindles of unpunished swindlers; and penal legislation was therefore absolutely necessary." And so the Congress ended with the usual general meeting, mutual congratulations, universal blarney, and all those fulsome and disgusting formalities which, I trust, will never be introduced into public meetings in America. How a solid, sensible Englishman can sit and hear himself beslavered by the half hour, and seem to like it, and turn round and admire his admirers, and flatter his flatterers, is to me incomprehensible. MONADNOCK.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

London Amusements—Miss Bateman at the Haymarket—Lord Lytton's Failure—Public and Private Dinners to Mr. Johnson—His Popularity with English Rebel Sympathizers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1868.

Miss BATEMAN has been playing *Leah* for two years in the chief towns of England with great success, resting herself by an occasional night of *Lady Macbeth* or *Bianca*. Now she has come back to London, and plays *Leah* at the Haymarket, charmingly supported, as you know, and with greater success than ever. WEBSTER and FECHTER have brought out "Monte Cristo" at the Adelphi. It was unequivocally damned the first night, which makes it probable that it will be played a year or so to crowded houses. There are always people enough curious to see a piece that has been damned, to fill a small theatre nightly for a long period. So a slashing criticism will sell a first edition of a book. On the other hand, a play welcomed with enthusiasm and the plaudits of the Press may fail in a fortnight. Nothing could have been more successful than Lord LYTTON's "Rightful Heir," just brought out, with Mr. BANDMAN as the hero, at the Lyceum. But, I am sorry to say, it is not a success. It is a long agony, in five acts, lighted up with a little love, but not enlivened with one bit of humor. There is not even a smile in the whole piece. Lord LYTTON should take a lesson of Mr. BOUCICAULT, whose best pieces mingle love, tears and laughter like an April day. There are some nice poetic passages, as in the "Lady of Lyons," but the heroine has nothing to do but hugging, which, in five acts, gets tiresome—to a mere spectator. Mr. BANDMAN finds it hard work, and so gets anxious and overdoes it—rants, in fact. His other piece, thin as it was, working slowly up to a single strong situation, made a better impression. This is overloaded and overstrained every way. People admire, but they get tired of admiring. It is patriotic, but the patriotism drew out not the least response. Nobody cares for Queen ELIZABETH and the Spanish Armada now; I presume not one in twenty in the house knew anything about it. Even the more general patriotic claptraps, finely written as they are, do not bring down even a sound from the gods of the gallery. In short it won't do, and if any American manager tries it, it will be a short trial. The piece, brought out thirty years ago as "The Sea Captain," failed; it has been rewritten, but, as an acting play, with elements of great interest, it still fails. It is a heavy, melodramatic tragedy, and a happy ending brings no relief. I thought the *Pall Mall Gazette* prejudiced and harsh before I had seen the play, but it is justified, except as to Mr. BANDMAN, who is seen at a disadvantage.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has turned suddenly cold. The mountains have been covered with snow, and we have thick, white frosts in London. People huddle and starve, or they drink and quarrel. More men kill their wives. They kick them to death mostly. One day this week two servant girls, each 17 years old, went upon a canal bridge in London, gave some trifling keepsakes to two of their companions, told them they were going to drown themselves, and then, clasped in each others arms, dropped into the canal and were drowned. When they were dragged from the water the body of a third girl, about the same age, was found also. Two of them were pregnant. I have made a point, for a very long time, of not looking at the dark columns of police reports and coroner's inquests, but yesterday I glanced at one daily record, and above you have, in part, the result. And, a year hence, there will be another Social Science Congress, and in the meantime a new Parliament, with, it is expected, Mr. GLADSTONE for Prime Minister, Mr. BRIGHT in the Cabinet, and I hope Mr. MILL and his friends BRADLAUGH and ODGER in the House of Commons.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The American Minister is to have a series of public and private dinners at Liverpool, addresses and the freedom of the city. The two leading Radical papers here are not satisfied with his proceedings. He has dined with Mr. ROEBUCK; he is expected to dine with Mr. LAIRD. He is in high favor with Secessionists. He said at Sheffield that, as Americans differed in opinion, Englishmen might be expected to differ. But this is rank heresy. In respect to American politics, though Americans may differ, and even fight out their differences, Englishmen should have but one opinion, and when the American Minister meets an Englishman who has expressed an opinion in favor of secession, whether it may be Lord WHARNCLIFFE or Earl RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. ROEBUCK or Mr. LAIRD, he ought to kick him, if he feels able to do it safely, and, if not, to give him the cold shoulder. Mr. JOHNSON has not done this, but seems to have set himself mostly to make things pleasant, keep the peace, and bring the Government to terms respecting the *Alabama*. Of course, it is pay or fight; but if they pay, as they seem disposed to do, must we keep on fighting? In that case they had better keep their money, for they will need it. MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Exodus of Voters—Leaves of Absence Generally Granted—No Betting—Wholesale Misrepresentation—The New Contract with the Overland Mail and Express Company.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2, 1868.

The exodus of voters is greater than at any previous time since the Presidential election of 1864. Over fifty left on the noon train to-day, nearly all clerks destined for New-Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for round-trip tickets have averaged $1,000 per day for several days. At the lowest estimate, three-fourths of those who go are Republicans. There has been little difficulty in obtaining leave to go from the various departments. Gen. SCHOFIELD, of the War Department, issued a general order giving leave to all who wished to go. The order was necessary to overrule a crotchetty subordinate. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General have given leave freely to all who asked, and Secretary SEWARD and Assistant Secretary FAXON have even gone themselves. Secretary MCCULLOCH has given leave to all except in some cases where the vote could make no difference, like the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, &c. More voters have gone from the Treasury Department, in proportion, than from any other. Secretary BROWNING, of the Interior Department, is the only officer who is said to have refused leaves of absence to voters. He believes the practice a pernicious one, that ought to be discouraged.

There is little or no betting on the election—none at all on the general result—a little on the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. A thousand dollar bet even was made yesterday that SEYMOUR would not get over forty-two electoral votes, and some money has been staked on the Democratic majority in New-York, Democrats generally claiming 65,000 to 75,000. If the registry should not exceed 170,000, however, they will abate their figures 5,000 to 10,000. A New-Yorker bet, this morning, that the vote of New-York would not exceed 150,000.

The tendency to misrepresent and misconstrue the action and traduce the motives of public officers, is strikingly illustrated by the following dispatch sent from this city to the *Evening Post* and other papers, in which the number of "errors," to use a mild phrase, is indicated by the figures:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

WELLS, FARGO & Co. having thrown up their recent contract (1) for the transportation of the overland mails, a new arrangement was yesterday made, showing them over $500,000 more for the same service. (2) This is the contract which was at first awarded to Mr. SPADES for $300,000, (3.) then to WELLS, FARGO & Co. for $1,200,000, (4.) and now, all other bidders being out of the way, (5.) it is given them at the rate of $1,750,000 per annum. Last year but $700,000 was paid for carrying these mails (6) from the Missouri River through to the Pacific Coast, while this year the contract is only from the end of the Union Pacific Railroad, or 800 miles less than last year. Yet WELLS, FARGO & Co. are paid $1,000,000 more money than they were last year (7.)

(1.) WELLS, FARGO & Co. did *not* "throw up" their contract; it expired by limitation on the 1st of October. (2.) They do *not* receive "half a million of more for *the same* service." (3.) Mr. SPADES' bid was *not* $300,000, but $335,000, and he has never offered to make it good. (4.) It was *not* "awarded to WELLS, FARGO & Co. at $1,200,000," or any other sum. (5.) "All other bidders" were *not* "out of the way," for when SPADES failed three other bids were received and considered, none of which were so cheap as the one accepted, as is shown below. (6.) "*These mails*" were *not* carried last year for $700,000. That was all WELLS, FARGO & Co. got, but they carried an average of only 600 lbs. per diem, whereas they are now required *by law* to carry *all* the mails, which average 4,000 to 6,000 lbs. per diem, and require 24 horses in place of 12, and three coaches in place of one. (7.) This is a reiteration of the last falsehood.

The facts briefly are: For the last four years the Overland Express Company has been carrying the mails under a law of Congress which prohibited all books, newspapers, public documents, &c., from going that way. For this they received $700,000 per annum, and their mail has averaged 500 to 600 pounds of *letters* per day. At the last session of Congress, while advertisements for bids for renewing the contract were pending, this prohibition was repealed, and *all* mail matter was required to go overland. The Postmaster-General thought it would be best to readvertise, so that bidders would not be under a misapprehension, but the Post Office Committees of the two Houses thought not. SPADES bid $335,000, and one MCLAUGHLIN $350,000. WELLS, FARGO & Co. bid $1,350,000. When SPADES was called on to make his bid good, he responded by asking how much increase in mail matter there had been by the act of Congress, expecting to be paid accordingly. MCLAUGHLIN was called on and refused to comply. Pending the acceptance of SPADES' bid all others were withdrawn; the 1st of October came, the old contract had expired, and the mails were stopped. The department telegraphed to BRIGHAM YOUNG, who had been reported as anxious for the contract, and received a proposition from him; also one from Mr. DURANT, of the Union Pacific Railroad, and another from WELLS, FARGO & Co. The Postmaster-General and his Second Assistant, Mr. MCCLELLAN, went to New-York and called a consultation of leading men, at which were present Senator MORGAN, of New-York, Senator COLE, of California, HORACE GREELEY, ISAAC SHERMAN, Esq., Postmaster KELLY and others. The several propositions were laid before them. BRIGHAM YOUNG's offer was to carry the mails between the termini of the road, at $560,000 per annum for 1,500 pounds, and ten cents per pound per hundred miles for all in excess. Mr. DURANT's proposition was to carry the mails, regardless of amount, until the gap was closed, for the round sum of $1,500,000. WELLS, FARGO & Co. proposed to carry the mails until the gap was closed for $1,050,000 in gross, or at the rate of $1,750,000 per annum, on a basis of 800 miles, (which was the distance Oct. 1,) the price to be reduced *pro rata*, with the completion of every 50 miles. Mr. GREELEY at once said that the last proposition was the cheapest, and after discussion his opinion was unanimously sustained. Senator COLE said, referring to MCLAUGHLIN's bid, that the road could not be stocked for the amount of the bid. BRIGHAM YOUNG's proposition would have amounted to a million and a quarter, and he accompanied it by the statement that the reason his figures were so high was that it cost $2 per day to keep a horse, grain was from $6 to $7 per bushel, and the hay crop had been destroyed in Salt Lake Valley by grass-hoppers. The last proposition of WELLS, FARGO & Co., was accepted. Since the 1st of October, the distance has been reduced three hundred miles and the contract price $500,000. If the railroad is completed by July next—as is almost certain—the contract will cost about $760,000, for an average of four thousand pounds of mail per day, against $700,000 per year for six hundred pounds per day heretofore, on about treble the distance. These are the facts in the case. OYMON.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

Its Forthcoming Report—History of the Institution—Its Labors for the Advancement of Knowledge—Its Meteorological, Ethnological and Telegological Researches—Its Financial Condition.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Oct. 26, 1868.

The annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the operations, expenditures and condition of the Institution for the year 1867, and which was submitted to Congress at the close of last session, is now nearly through the Government printing office. From the proof-sheets I have gathered such information as might seem of general interest. Before reviewing the report in detail, a few words in regard to the Institution and its founder may not be uninteresting.

Few men have conceived so grand an idea for benefiting the human race as JAMES SMITHSON, and few or none have given their entire fortune to carry out such a cosmopolitan scheme.

JAMES LEWIS MACIE was the natural son of HUGH, third Duke of Northumberland, and ELIZABETH MACIE, heiress of the HUNGERFORDS, of Audly, and neice of CHARLES the Proud, Duke of Somerset. After distinguishing himself as a student of chemistry in the Oxford University, he graduated in 1786, taking an honorary degree. He devoted himself exclusively to scientific pursuits, and in later years adopted the name of his father's family—SMITHSON. He was thus, curiously enough, to give the name denied him in his youth its present world-wide renown—a name which, but for this circumstance, would have remained in comparative obscurity.

JAMES SMITHSON died June 27, 1829, in Geneva. By a will made some three years previous to his death, he bequeathed "the whole of his property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The bequest was contingent on the death, without issue, of HENRY JAMES HUNGERFORD, his nephew. That event having occurred in 1835, our Government was notified, and Congress accepted the trust. In 1838 there was deposited in the Mint at Philadelphia the proceeds of the property in British sovereigns, which, on recoinage, yielded $515,169.

A trust of so novel a character, confided by a prominent citizen of England, not to his own Government, but to that of the United States, could not fail to attract general attention, and place in a conspicuous light before the world the integrity, intelligence and executive ability of the party accepting an office of so much responsibility and difficulty as that of the trustee of this endowment. After much discussion as to how it should be applied, Congress, in April, 1846, passed an act to carry into effect the provisions of the will of SMITHSON. The accumulated interest of the entire sum, for the ten years in which it was allowed to rest, then amounting to $242,129, was, after much discussion, appropriated to erect a castellated building, which, from its dimensions and imposing architectural design, is an ornament to Washington; and to the embellishment of an extensive park, which work had been planned by the lamented Mr. DOWNING, who did not live to complete it. Under the act of Congress referred to, a Board of Regents were appointed, who elected Prof. HENRY, of Princeton College, Secretary of the Institution. The plan of organization finally adopted by the Institution was drawn up by Prof. HENRY, who has since continued to be its chief manager and executive officer, although not a single Regent on the list of those originally appointed is now a member of the Board, and nearly all the members of Congress and principal officers of the General Government are also changed.

The Smithsonian has been but twenty-one years in operation. Within the last ten years it has experienced two drawbacks. At the commencement of the recent war a part of its funds were invested in Western State securities, which became nearly worthless. As the nation was responsible for this investment of the funds, Congress subsequently replaced the worthless bonds by gold, and provided for its subsequent security by declaring it forever a deposit in the Treasury of the United States, on which six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, should be allowed. It furnished from the public domain grounds for a spacious park, as well as a site for a large building; and to increase, as was thought, its popu-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lamkin, M. Deers, M. Lodina, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Parker, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, G. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
BARBER OF SEVILLE. Characters by Miss Kellogg, Messrs. Lotti, Petrelli, Coletti, Fossati.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
METAMORA. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. U. K. Fox, Mlle. Lamont, Mrs. O. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Stanley and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Deschamps, Mlle. Fon anel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Cormier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Crocker, Dunn and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—UNION THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AFTER DARK. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
ORPHEUS AUX ENFERS. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
24th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALLEMANIA HALL,
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURES.

ALHAMBRA.
No. 618 Broadway.
PERSONATION CONCERT.—Characters by Mr. H. Macarthy, Miss Lottie Estelle and others.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
546-st., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
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EXHIBITION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring it their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Gen. DULCE, the newly-appointed Captain-General of Cuba, is to sail forthwith from Cadiz on board of the *Villa de Madrid*, accompanied by four frigates, heavily armed, and convoying a fleet of transports filled with troops.

GENERAL.

The Republicans carried the country yesterday, gaining a glorious victory. Returns received from nearly all the States show Republican gains, and indicate the election of GRANT and COLFAX by a very large majority. The election generally passed off without disturbance.

The election in this City yesterday was an exceedingly quiet one. Many who attempted to vote illegally were arrested, and a great many more undoubtedly succeeded in depositing fraudulent votes. The army of special deputies appointed by the Sheriff swarmed at the various polling-places, and did much to obstruct the voting of the Republicans. They arrested several Republican Inspectors without cause in the early part of the day, but Superintendent KENNEDY issued an order in the afternoon which put a stop to this. In the evening large crowds assembled at the various political headquarters and newspaper offices. The Republicans were wild with enthusiasm.

A heavy fire occurred in Elmira, N. Y., on Monday night, which destroyed a block of three stores in Centre-street. The stores were occupied by J. ARNOLD, auction; S. C. BROWNELL, ladies' furnishing goods, and Mrs. MAAS, a German saloon. There were several families living in the rooms up stairs. The goods were mostly saved. The buildings were owned by C. ASSAUER and A. WAGONER.

Excitement was caused in St. John, N. B., yesterday, in consequence of the arrest by United States officials of a man named MILLS, who, it appears, had been indicted for some offence, set at liberty on bail, and did not appear when wanted. When the arrest was made the Chief of Police was applied to, but refused to interfere. The assistance of one of the City Marshals was, however, obtained, when MILLS was handcuffed and taken on board an American schooner, just about to start.

JAMES H. STEPHENS, one of the oldest engineers on the Northern Central Railroad, was run over and killed, yesterday, by a locomotive in the depot at Baltimore. He had lately been acting as watchman.

The report that the Ocean House, Newport, R. I., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night is without foundation.

Rev. PHINEAS STOWE, of Boston, extensively known as the "Friend of the Seaman," is insane, and has been placed in the McLean Insane Asylum, at Somerville, Mass.

Ex-GOV. J. MADISON WELLS, of Louisiana, who was removed by order of Gen. SHERIDAN, has brought suit for the recovery of the salary accruing during the term for which he was chosen.

LUCY STONE and Mrs. BLACKWELL, her mother-in-law, offered their votes in the Eleventh Ward of Newark, N. J., yesterday, but the judges refused to receive them.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, FLOYD G. RIDGELEY, an old resident of Baltimore, leaped from the roof of the Susquehanna Hotel and was instantly killed.

The Young Men's Christian Associations at their Convention in Detroit, in June last, resolved in favor of making the second Sabbath in November, 1868, a day of prayer for success in the conversion of sinners—the chief work of the Associations. Sunday next is the day agreed upon.

The general orders directing the enforcement of Quarantine for Texas are suspended by order of Gen. REYNOLDS.

A daring attempt to rob the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, No. 561 Broadway, and to murder the janitor, JAMES BRADSHAW, was made about 9 P. M. yesterday, by two unknown men, masked. The cries of the janitor's wife brought a policeman to the building, and the ruffians succeeded in making their escape, without having secured any of the money in the bank, which amounts to nearly $300,000.

It is reported that President LOPEZ desires the mediation of England between Paraguay and the South American Allies.

GOTTLIEB GROSS, the oldest inhabitant of Funkstown, Washington County, Md., died in that town on the 27th ult., aged 97 years, 8 months and 19 days.

Eighteen inches of snow now covers the summit of Mount Washington. A number of the workmen near the terminus of the mountain railroad had their ears frost-bitten a few days ago.

MARGARET MURRAY *alias* Brown, a white woman who has long lived with a negro named UPTON MURRAY, in the tenement-house in the rear of No. 59 Thompson-street, killed him last night, about 10 o'clock, by cutting his throat with a razor. She is in custody.

The number of families in the State of Vermont is 54,277; children between 4 and 16 years of age, 75,559; amount of wages paid male teachers, $56,354; to female teachers, $145,320; number of scholars attending district schools, 64,405; attending select schools, 2,755.

GILES JAMES and GEORGE JAMES, of Apponang, R. I., father and brother of CHARLES JAMES, the murderer, who was hanged at Worcester in September, have been arrested for burglary, various packages of dry goods having been found concealed about their house and barn.

The New-York Historical Society held a meeting at their hall last evening, at which Mr. FREDERICK S. COZZENS delivered an interesting lecture on international copyright.

A number of ladies of the Episcopal Church of this City met yesterday at Grace Church, and formed an association for the relief of missionaries West and South, whose families are in distress.

Cotton was moderately dealt in yesterday at essentially unaltered prices. Breadstuffs were in fair demand and generally quoted dearer. Provisions were quiet, as a rule. Pork was firmer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries. Moderate freight engagements were reported at steady rates.

Grant is Made President!

The known and probable results of yesterday's Presidential election give to Gen. GRANT the following Electoral strength, out of 294 votes to be counted by Congress, *being a clear majority of the whole*, without counting the doubtful States of New-York, New-Jersey, Oregon and Arkansas:

FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

	Votes.		Votes.
New-England	39	Illinois	16
Pennsylvania	26	Missouri	11
Indiana	13	Wisconsin	8
Ohio	21	Michigan	8
West Virginia	5	Florida	3
North Carolina	9	Iowa	8
Kansas	3	Nebraska	3
Minnesota	4	California	5
Nevada	3	Tennessee	10
South Carolina	6		
Total			201

The States which have probably voted for

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR:

	Votes.		Votes.
Kentucky	11	Alabama	8
Maryland	7	Louisiana	7
Delaware	3	Georgia	9
Total			45

The States from which our present information is not conclusive are:

	Votes.		Votes.
New-York	33	Oregon	3
New-Jersey	7	Arkansas	5
Total			48

At the hour of going to press with our first edition the chances favor the success of GRANT and COLFAX in New-York and New-Jersey, by small majorities. The footings, as between the Republican and Democratic counties in New-York, so closely approximate each other on the electoral ticket, as now reported and estimated, that we scarcely feel justified in saying that New-York has gone for GRANT, though we have strong faith that the correction of the figures yet to be made will insure this result.

We regret to add that the probabilities, at the hour of writing this paragraph, seem against the success of Mr. JOHN A. GRISWOLD for Governor, because of the differences made in this City and many of the country districts between SEYMOUR for President and HOFFMAN for Governor—in favor of the latter. These, we apprehend, will aggregate to five or six thousand votes—probably more.

P. S.—The later returns from New-York throw the chances in favor of SEYMOUR. And the same may be said of New-Jersey.

The Frauds in the Vote.

The returns from this City show the startling fact that in more than twenty districts *the polled vote exceeds the registered vote* all the way from five to fifty. It is by such infamous frauds, together with the illegal naturalizations, that the State of New-York is made to give a Democratic majority. Let these cases be at once attended to, and let no effort be spared until every election district, the vote of which has been vitiated by fraud, is rejected, as they must be, even if the case has to be carried to the highest judicial tribunal in the State.

Grant's Great Triumph.

It is now seen that the assurance which the Republicans have always expressed in GRANT's election was amply justified.

He has carried three-fourths of all the States of the Union; and he has carried them by larger majorities than were expected even by sanguine calculators.

It is fortunate for the country that the vote for him has been so large as to leave no possibility of dispute, no ground for questioning the validity of the election in any respect, and no necessity for close calculations or close shaving to prove a success.

All the frauds of the Democracy in the North,—all the coercion and intimidation of colored voters in the South,—have failed to give victory to the Democratic Party. They might carry New-York by a reign of fraud, and Louisiana by a reign of terror;—they might carry Kentucky and Maryland by the votes of men who were lately arrayed in battle against the American flag;—they might have voted in Texas, Mississippi and Virginia, as they threatened to do, and might have carried these States;—and yet the Republicans would have given them greater odds and still won a decisive success.

The country may well be congratulated on this result.

It has now been shown that the assurance of the Republicans before the election was not mere empty boasting. Their confidence was perfectly intelligible and natural. It was based on the fact that GRANT stood as the representative of the principles that are acknowledged to be of the highest importance to the American people, and for the maintenance of which a million of American citizens were but lately in arms. He represented the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, the supremacy of liberty and loyalty, the supremacy of law, order and peace. For the past, he represented the triumphant ideas of the war; and for the future, he represented the ideas that constitute the foundation of national well-being. Whatever merits may have been claimed for Mr. SEYMOUR, it has not been claimed that he stood as the representative of these principles and ideas. In his late speeches he has constantly and vehemently protested that he loved his country; and we do not dispute the statement. But the people demanded different evidences of patriotism from those which he was able to furnish. They demanded the proof of patriotic services rendered in the times that tried men's souls. And it is sufficient to account for his defeat when we say that Mr. SEYMOUR was not able to furnish such proofs of the magnitude of his patriotic services, and the fervor of his loyal devotion, as were offered by Gen. GRANT. Had his record, on this single point, been better than the record of Gen. GRANT, we have not a doubt that he would yesterday have been elected President of the United States.

It was upon the profound appreciation of this matter by the American people that we based our confidence in GRANT's election. Not during this generation, nor during the next, will the people of this country lose sight of the great war, or forget the part played in it by those who have been leaders, or who may aspire to be leaders. To have been false to the Republic in that tremendous crisis, or to have been lukewarm in its service, will be a brand of political ruin for many a year to come. It will be useless during this century for any political party to nominate a Presidential candidate, who cannot show that he battled for the Union with hand and heart when rebelion had the sword at its throat. And in this determination the American people are perfectly justified—even from the highest grounds of conciliation, fraternity and peace.

The Dawn of Peace.

The country may now look for that beneficent peace which has been the watchword of the Republican Party during the political campaign. Gen. GRANT could have done the party no greater service than by giving it this idea and this word to inscribe upon its banners.

The turmoil of the last eight years has become intolerable. When it was war in the field, the people bore it with strong hearts and strong arms. But when this was followed by four years of violent political distractions that constantly threatened a renewal of sanguinary strife, popular patience got exhausted. And when, finally, the Democratic Party raised a revolutionary platform, from which we could see nothing but a stormy future and a tempest-tossed country, there would have been justification for despair if no means of escape had been opened up. But the great soldier who had formerly given us peace by his military genius, again stood forward as the representative of peace in the storm of political passion. The country felt the power of the sacred word, and rallied round the leader who could give it hope.

In one respect GRANT has already given us peace. His election has crushed out the revolutionary schemes promulgated by the Democratic Party, and especially represented by their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. We will hear no more about the forcible dispersion of the Southern State Governments, the subversion of the Senate, the nullification of the laws, and the employment of military power by the President for illegal purposes. We shall hear no more about the Reconstruction laws being revolutionary, null and void. We have heard the last of all this. And if such is really found to be the case, we owe it to the election of GRANT.

We may also from this time forward look for something like peace and order in the Southern States. The greater part of the disorders that now prevail there have been brought about by the revolutionary declarations of the Democratic Party, and the prospects of the party's success. Every one must remember how the rebellious spirit arose after the meeting of the New-York Convention; and every one must know by this time that it was the encouragement given by that Convention to the rebel element that led it into the desperate frame of mind, whose results have lately exhibited themselves in riot, murder and political persecution. GRANT's election is a warning to the old rebel element which we have no doubt will be heeded. And from this time forward we expect to hear much less of the spirit of disorder and strife in the Southern States.

Of course GRANT's election puts a close to the disastrous war between Congress and the Executive. It gives us harmony between all departments of the Government, as well as an effective administration of all its affairs.

We shall every day see more and more of the peaceful effects of GRANT's triumph yesterday. And in a short time even those who opposed his election will be heartily rejoiced at their own defeat.

Fraudulent Naturalization.

The Republican Party has up to the present time been very vigilant in detecting and punishing the frauds attempted upon suffrage by means of fraudulent naturalization papers. We trust these laudable efforts are not to be discontinued, now that the election is over. Nothing, it is true, that may now be done can affect the result. But much may be done to purify and protect the ballot-box, and to preserve the country from the degradation and ruin which these frauds, unless arrested, will inevitably bring upon it.

Whether these attempted frauds are confined to one party or not is of little consequence. Honest men of all parties are equally interested in putting an end to them. There has always been, and probably always will be, more or less willingness to achieve success, at all hazards and by any means, in all parties and at every election. But of late this has grown to enormous proportions, and pervades every section of the country. It is coming to be one of the recognized weapons of political warfare. It is used chiefly in cities and large towns, not solely because their people are worse than those of the country, but because there the machinery for consummating and the alarm and detection they entail are deemed overborne by other interests and passions. Probably it has never before been attempted on so large a scale as at the elections yesterday and in October. There can be no doubt that thousands and tens of thousands of papers of pretended naturalization have been issued for the purpose of being voted on, by men who have no shadow of a right to vote. If these audacious attempts to override and overrule the will of the citizens, by fraud and forgery, are allowed to pass unpunished now, we may give up all hope that they ever will be punished, or that this gigantic crime will ever be checked. Impunity for it now will make it one of the recognized and regular instrumentalities of our political contests. An election will no longer be a means of learning the will of the people; it will be simply a form by which the most audacious, reckless, and unprincipled classes of our population will impose rulers upon the country. Liberty under such a state of things is impossible. The Government of the country is simply put up as a prize to be won by the worst and most desperate scoundrels in the land.

Before an election it is the direct interest of the party likely to suffer from these frauds, to put a stop to them. But after the election, when the result can no longer be affected, nothing is to be gained in a party sense by following them up, and so they are allowed to pass unpunished. The result is to encourage their repetition,—on a still larger and more effective scale.

The Republicans,—who allege, and with a good show of reason, that these fraudulent practices were the work of their opponents,—*must not let the matter drop with the election.* They must complete the work they have begun. They must push the inquiry into these frauds. They must bring every man concerned in them, or in any way connected with them, before the tribunals of justice for trial: and for punishment in case of conviction. They especially owe it to themselves and to the cause of justice, *to arraign every official, every Judge, every County Clerk, every person holding an official position, who has been connected with these frauds in any way, and have him held to a rigid responsibility by the proper tribunals.* It is not enough to punish the poor tools of the leaders who plan and practice these frauds. Their *authors* must be reached. There is always a great fuss made about illegal voting before an election. The laws prescribe punishment. Rewards are offered for detection and conviction. Yet we do not read a dozen instances within as many years in which the crime has been brought home to its authors, and in which they have suffered punishment. Fraudulent voting has thus come to be almost universally regarded as a venial offence—and to be practised with little attempt at concealment and with absolute impunity.

Matters have reached a point where this can no longer be safely allowed. The time to stop it is *now*, and it is the duty of all good citizens of every party to take the steps necessary for that purpose.

The Outcry About Disfranchisement.

The falsehoods of the Democratic Press on the subject of disfranchisement attain their climax in the *Express*, which tells its readers that

"Thirty thousand white men are disfranchised in West Virginia, two hundred thousand in Virginia, seventy thousand in Texas, ninety thousand in Mississippi, eighty thousand in Tennessee, ninety thousand in Missouri, and large numbers in the other Southern States. This was done by the Radicals. More than half a million whites denied the right to vote to gratify party craft, and that power conferred upon as many negroes! Is this 'a Government of the people by the people,' such as white men fought to perpetuate?"

Two hundred thousand disfranchised in Virginia? Gen. SCHOFIELD's report, dated Dec. 13, 1867, shows that in the entire State only 16,343 failed to register from any cause, and of these not more than 12,000 are actually disfranchised under the Reconstruction acts.

Seventy thousand disfranchised in TEXAS? That is the Democratic fiction. The simple truth being that in the whole State less than 4,000 are disfranchised. Competent authorities fix the number at 3,000, basing their estimate on a comparison of the number registered now with the number of voters in 1860. We allow a wider margin and call it 4,000.

Ninety thousand disfranchised in Mississippi? So the *Express* says. The total number registered there is 139,690, of whom about 60,000 are whites. In 1860 the total number of voters was 69,000. It is safe to assume that the new white voters fall short of the voters killed during the war, and in that case the aggregate disfranchised cannot exceed 9,000.

Again, 90,000 in Missouri? Mere guesswork, evidently. The St. Louis *Democrat*, in the fulness of local knowledge, states the number at between 20,000 and 25,000.

"More than half a million whites denied the right to vote," exclaims our Democratic instructor, referring to the aggregate result in all the Southern States. A careful examination of the registration returns in the ten States to which the Reconstruction acts apply, and a comparison of these returns with the number of white voters in 1860, brings us to the conclusion that at no time did the disfranchisement enacted by Congress affect more than 70,000 men, of whom probably 25,000 are to be found in the three States not yet restored to the Union. A total of 70,000, distributed over ten States, does not tally with the sweeping allegations invented by the Democrats for partisan purposes.

Moreover, the Reconstruction acts entail no permanent disfranchisement. Not a solitary citizen, white or black, is deprived of a vote, by Congressional action, in any of the reconstructed States. The question of suffrage reverts to the States so soon as they comply with the requirements of law, and the comparatively trifling disfranchisement ordered by Congress ends.

How, then, have the reconstructed States dealt with the question of disfranchisement? The Democratic accusation implies a continuance of the disability imposed by Congress down to the present time. As a matter of fact, however, the charge is untrue. Not only have the restored States not adopted a proscriptive policy, but with two exceptions they have pursued a most liberal course. Louisiana and Arkansas alone uphold a system of disfranchisement—the latter State in a modified form. Alabama, which at first enacted disabilities, subsequently abolished them, and disfranchisement no longer exists there. In North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, every citizen is a voter. We believe that the whole sum of disfranchisement in the restored States does not cover more than ten or twelve thousand votes, and these are divided between Louisiana and Arkansas. Everywhere else all the whites vote freely.

With disfranchisement in West Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, Congress and reconstruction are in no manner connected. The wisdom of continuing a policy which had its origin in the exigencies of the rebellion may well be doubted; but *that* is a matter to be decided by the States themselves. Congress is no more responsible for the imposition of the disability or for the failure to abolish it, than for the more sweeping disfranchisement which is kept up by the Democrats in Maryland and Kentucky. If it is proper in Maryland, why not in Missouri? If right in Kentucky, why not also in Tennessee? Color is certainly not a greater crime than rebellion.

The Democrats and the Election Frauds.

Mayor HOFFMAN and Police Commissioners BOSWORTH and BARNARD showed excessive zeal, and did everything in their power, to prevent *any officer or Judge of the United States Courts* from having anything whatever to do with punishing or preventing attempts at fraudulent voting on forged papers of naturalization. They insisted that all persons detected in such attempts should be taken *before Police Justices or Judges of the City Courts.*

Why this intense anxiety? Was it because they knew, or believed, that all such persons accused of this offence would, in that case, be at once discharged,—without trial or examination of any kind;—while they could count on no such immunity from United States Judges?

Do these high officials feel quite satisfied with their action and position in this matter? Are they content to stand thus before the community as the official protectors—as the aiders and abettors—of men engaged in flooding the ballot-boxes with false and fraudulent votes?

One would suppose that men in their positions, having so much of power and responsibility devolved upon them in connection with the suffrage, would do everything in their power to prevent this attempt at poisoning and polluting the very source of all political power in a republican Government. One would expect them to welcome the efforts of any Courts and any officials that could afford them aid in this endeavor.

But all their anxiety seems to have been to *prevent* any interference likely to be effective in preventing these frauds. The Mayor went so far as to denounce officially, and hold up to public odium, the Judges, and juries, and other officials of the national Courts, who had been active in efforts to detect and prevent these intended outrages on the purity of the ballot-box. Judge BOSWORTH seems also to have sunk the citizen and the public officer in the partisan, and to have lent the aid of his name and authority to secure perfect impunity to the parties concerned in this gigantic and nefarious fraud.

It was a favorite device of these Democratic officials and their organs to charge the Republicans with intended frauds, and with only intending to cover them up by making similar charges against the other party. If there is any foundation for this charge, let it be prosecuted. Let every Republican who attempted to secure, or protect or promote in any way, the casting of illegal votes, be arraigned, tried and punished with the utmost severity of the law. The offence involved in this crime is not against party—it is against the country; and no matter by what party, or for the benefit of what party, it may be perpetrated, every man connected with it in any way should be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

We urge the Mayor, the Police Commissioners and all others in authority, to push the inquiry into these frauds with vigor, and to punish them with relentless justice, no matter by what party they may prove to have been attempted.

The Medical Colleges and Medical Education in New-York.

It is estimated that nearly one thousand medical students are now attending the different medical colleges in this City alone, whose doors have been opened within the past few days for the course of Winter instruction. This fact may at first glance appear of little or no interest to the general reader, but the preservation of the health of this community, intrusted with such unbounded confidence to the general medical practitioner, confers upon the public a right to demand that a thorough education and scientific course of study be exacted from every candidate for the doctorate, before the same is conferred.

Quackery flourishes in this country to an alarming extent, because it is indisputably true that intelligent persons are, at times, unable to decide between the plausible quack and the hot-pressed practitioner fresh from some irresponsible licensing shop—called into existence by corrupt legislatures.

There is no profession that requires such minute knowledge as that of medicine. To grasp well and retain the knowledge offered at the medical schools, the mind must be prepared and fitted to absorb the teachings, and it is absurd to think for a moment that a neglected lad can come from the plow or the anvil, and without any preliminary education be fitted to practice an arduous and exacting profession, because he has been on the hard benches of a medical college during the delivery of one or two limited courses of lectures. The students necessarily resort to the baneful system of "cramming"—sanctioned and too often pursued by the professors as an extra source of emolument.

What we need now is a thorough reform of the system of granting degrees to young men for the liberal professions. Academical honors are too cheap. In the early days of our existence the demand for accomplished men was greater than the supply, and one half educated was better than one not educated at all. Again, the university faculties at the commencement of the present century did not boast the best living talent, and such men as RUSH, PHYSIC, DEWEES, FRANCIS and others sought instruction and experience in the hospitals of Edinburgh, London and Paris.

The opportunities for study and research are as good in New-York to-day as at any European capital. A distinguished English physician, Mr. SPENCER WELLS, who visited this country a short time since, evinced some surprise at the splendor of our means and opportunities for study. What is absolutely necessary, and should be demanded of every student before he is permitted to commence his medical studies, is this: that he bring a good general education and intelligence in general subjects; that he be well grounded in mathematics, physics and natural philosophy. Surely this is not asking too much; it will serve to develop his faculties and assist him in pursuing his profession effectually, in a scientific and creditable manner.

Some knowledge of the classics would assist in the obtainment of forensic laurels, but a good insight into natural history and experimental science might well take the place of the present modicum of Greek and Latin. In France, England, Germany and Russia a degree in science or arts is essential before matriculation in a medical college, and at the expiration of the usual term of study, covering from four to seven years, the candidates are examined by gentlemen of acknowledged attainments, appointed by the State—men who have no interest in this or that school, and who are beyond the bribe of the paltry price of a diploma fee. Under our present system the acceptors of the candidates, the lecturers, the "crammers" and the grantors of the medical degree are united in one and the same person. This should be corrected—at least the teacher should not pass upon the claims of the applicant for graduation. Strangers who have attained distinction in their profession should decide upon the merits of the candidates, and should be amply rewarded by the State for their services. The position of the physician is *per se* an enviable one, and it rests with himself, whether his *status* be high or low, according to the culture, rectitude and scientific attainments he brings to adorn the sphere in which he moves. And now we respectfully suggest to the teachers at the medical colleges that if they really desire to prevent the successful march of quackery, and the attendant train of evils it brings with it, let them educate their students so well that the public may be thoroughly convinced of their immeasurable superiority over the charlatans that infest us on all sides under various names.

The Congressmen.

The returns from the various States indicate the probable loss of seven Republican Congressmen, as follows:

New-York—Potter, Dem., in Tenth District, *vice* Robertson, Rep. Thirteenth District—Griswold, (Ex-Judge, Greene County,) Dem., *vice* Cornell, Rep. Thirtieth District—Bennett, Rep., *vice* Humphrey, Dem.

New Jersey—Rafferty Dem., *vice* Hill, Rep. Fifth District—Cleveland, Dem., *vice* Haisey, Rep.

Minnesota—Second District—Wilson, Dem., *vice* Donnelly, Rep.

Illinois—Eighth District—Edwards, Dem., *vice* Ouliom, Rep.

Missouri—First District—Wells, Dem., *vice* Pile, Rep.

Tennessee—Leftwich, Dem., *vice* Nunn, Rep.

California—First District—Pixley, Rep., *vice* Axtell, Dem.

This does not include several probable losses in the Southern States, from which returns are too indefinite to form a correct estimate.

MINOR TOPICS.

If it would not be too much trouble, we should feel obliged to Mr. S. J. TILDEN, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, for an explanation of the circular issued by him, which we published yesterday. It called upon "trusty persons" all over the State to telegraph "the moment the polls closed, *without waiting for the count*," the probable result in the county, to W. M. TWEED, Tammany Hall, and said that arrangements had been made to defray the expense. Mr. TILDEN adds: "*There is, of course, an important object to be attained* by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but not longer waiting." The public would be very much obliged to Mr. TILDEN if he would explain what that important object was. It looks very much as if the Democratic "counters" in this end of the State were very anxious to know *how many votes were needed* to overcome the Republican majority in the interior,—in order that the counting might be regulated accordingly. In nearly the whole of Brooklyn the Boards of Inspectors were made up wholly of *Democrats*, the Republicans not being allowed a single member. Was this arranged in advance, for the express purpose of being able to *count* and return as many votes as Mr. W. M. TWEED might report to be necessary, under advices drawn out by Mr. TILDEN's circular? Mr. TILDEN has a good many friends who would be sorry to suspect him of complicity in any such plot, and an explanation of the meaning of his circular might relieve them considerably.

The *Tribune* of yesterday morning says:

"A correspondent at Copake writes us that eighteen or twenty laborers in that place exhibit naturalization papers *just granted by a New-York City Court, and purporting to be signed by County Clerk LOEW*, yet that the men can be proved to have been at their work in the Copake ore beds all the day on which the papers are dated."

This matter must not be dropped now that the election is over. The Judge who granted these papers, and County Clerk LOEW, whose name is signed to them, should be called on by the proper authorities to explain their share in the transaction. If their action was honest and straightforward, they will have no difficulty in showing it. If it was fraudulent and false,—designed to degrade the ballot and secure illegal votes to influence the election,—it should be visited with the severest penalties of the law. There is not a man in the Penitentiary who deserves his fate more richly than the actors and accomplices in such an infamy.

We are glad to see that a weekly (French) journal about to be started in this City proposes to give, in addition to the ordinary contents of kindred papers, articles on the art of living cheaply and well, and to describe each week "two simple dishes appropriate to the season, easily prepared, and calculated to afford a varied nutriment." Probably there is no country in the world where household economy, the art of living, especially eating and drinking, has been so little attended to as in the United States. The "composition" of our domestic dinners is usually left to the persons who pass for cooks, or to some other servant, and the result is seen. But for families where any proper attention is paid to the matter, it is a great advantage to have some one capable of doing it well arrange a bill of fare, with the proper variety of dishes and the order of serving them; and one of the most useful portions of the Paris newspaper, *La Liberté*, was the *menu* furnished every day by the celebrated Baron BRISSE. Very many private families simply directed their cooks to prepare every day the dinner according to the bill of fare published in that day's *Liberté*; and for a long time the *Café du Grand Opera* served dinner daily according to the same *menu* at a fixed price. Private families could thus always be sure, without trouble, of a thoroughly good, wholesome dinner at a reasonable cost. Something of the same kind would be useful and welcome here.

"Why is it," cried the eloquent DAVID CROCKETT four years ago—and his words are as applicable now as they were then—"why is it that every East wind drizzles upon us a Democratic defeat? Why is it that every Northern blast whirls down upon us a Republican majority? Why is it that the West, to which we are told to look for clear skies and fair weather,

The country will now have a rest from speech-making, and we are sure the country will be glad of it. For the last four months there has been a never-ending torrent of oratory, eloquence, argument, appeal and denunciation. Every ward in the City, and every village in the country, have had their tremendous meetings, immense crowds and glorious demonstrations. A thousand orators, surpassing in eloquence DEMOSTHENES and CICERO, have stirred the hearts of millions. All is now over. And the man who has not learned all about reconstruction and the finances, Congress and the Southern States, GRANT and SEYMOUR, COLFAX and BLAIR, must be very thick-headed. The country ought certainly by this time, to be educated up to the point of fully appreciating the administration and the policy of President GRANT.

The recent munificent gifts to Princeton College, together with the appointment of one of the foremost scholars and thinkers of the age (Dr. MCCOSH) as its President, will redound greatly to the advantage of this distinguished and venerable institution of learning. Not only has the new President been placed in a position of pecuniary independence, but the salaries of the Professors have been properly raised. The new Scientific School will be piished on a handsome foundation, and the new gymnasium will give prominence to a theme that has until lately been neglected in colleges. All the great colleges of the country are now establishing schools of science in connection with their other departments of study.

The *Tribune* says:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES supported HOFFMAN for Mayor last Fall—against WILLIAM A. DARLING. It is well paid. HOFFMAN will want its aid again two years hence. Will he get it?"

The *Tribune* has a treacherous memory. HOFFMAN did not run against DARLING. His opponent was WOOD, and DARLING was nominated mainly to secure WOOD's election, and to throw whatever odium might attach to that result upon what were styled "Conservative Republicans." The *Tribune*, whether intentionally or not, did all in its power to secure that result. It had done precisely the same thing before, and by running OPDYKE had elected WOOD against HAVEMEYER. It had every reason to suppose that experiment could be repeated. But it failed. WOOD was defeated and HOFFMAN was elected; and we have no reason to regret the course we pursued in that canvass. Badly as HOFFMAN has behaved in this canvass, FERNANDO WOOD would have behaved much worse. We regard HOFFMAN's Proclamation, denouncing the courts and officers of the United States for trying to prevent the gigantic frauds attempted on the suffrage by forged papers of naturalization, as one of the most mischievous and disgraceful official documents ever issued; but under the same circumstances we should have had a worse one had WOOD been Mayor, and it would have been followed by action quite as reckless and unprincipled. The *Tribune* may not agree with us in this matter. It probably prefers WOOD. When the Mayoralty gets to be worth having, that public spirited and aspiring citizen will want the *Tribune*'s aid again, and judging by the past, he *will* get it.

The wretched little *five cent* stamps, issued by the Government during the war, when there was absolutely no coin to be had, have entirely disappeared from circulation, and given place to the very neat and convenient *five cent* coin, which is of comparatively recent issue. Why cannot we now have a similar *ten cent* coin, and in due time a silver *quarter-dollar*, as of old? There can be no inherent difficulty in the one case which did not exist in the other. Silver with a slight alloy, if necessary, is better than the wasteful and inconvenient little shinplasters which are so easily counterfeited and so much more easily lost. We presume that more than half the *fifty cent* and *twenty-five cent* stamps now in circulation are forged. Somebody must eventually lose their full value.

The London journals announce that the affairs of the defunct *Day* newspaper, which had a very brief, but not a very brilliant career, have at last been settled up and its debts paid. Its leading proprietor, we believe, has gone through the Bankruptcy Court, and thinks himself fortunate in having got his discharge. But starting daily newspapers is something which can never be prevented by any amount of sad and severe experience; and we see the announcement that a new one, to be the same size as the *Times*, and in all respects first-class, is to be commenced in London on the 1st of November. An advertisement states that "a few gentlemen of literary tastes, possessing £1,000 each, are still required to complete the number of debenture bondholders" necessary to start it, and they are respectfully invited to come forward. The editorial articles are to be signed by the writers; the paper is to be an "advocate of the progressive political views of the age," but "tied to the chariot wheels of no party," and it is to contain "a speciality of intelligence of universal interest to the nation" hitherto entirely neglected by the Press. In addition to a "certain share in the profits," each £1,000 bond "bears a fixed rate of £200 a year, interest payable quarterly," and forming a mortgage upon the whole concern. The advertisement, from which we gather all these interesting items, is drawn up with the usual adroitness, but we doubt whether it will secure the "few gentlemen of literary tastes" with the requisite amount of cash required to start the paper. Every kind of business has its share of experiments resulting in disastrous failures; but we think the starting of newspapers has an unusual number of them, and that the failures are out of all fair proportion to the successes, both in England and the United States.

THE ELECTIONS.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

majority for Grant, a Republican gain of 850. Wirt County shows a Republican gain. Martinsburg estimates the Republican majority for Berkly County at 600, a Republican gain of 150. Harper's Ferry, Jefferson County, gives Grant 75 majority.

The indications are that the State will give Grant a majority as large as the Republican majority in 1866, which was 6,662. Only one place outside the City of Wheeling thus far reports a Democratic gain.

Wheeling City and Ohio County give a Democratic gain of 13 in seven townships over the October votes.

LOUISIANA.

Small Republican Vote in New-Orleans on Account of Fraud and Intimidations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Private advices from New-Orleans state that the city was quiet, with occasional exceptions, until late in the day. The Republican vote was not half polled. Petitions are being circulated asking Congress not to count the vote of the State, which will be forwarded with certificates of fraude and intimidations. New-Orleans give 20,000 Democratic majority.

The Republicans Overawed by the Rebels—The State Democratic.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

This city gives 25,000 Democratic majority. The vote of the State is largely Democratic. But few Republican votes were cast.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The election in this city passed off quietly. There was no trouble of any kind, and no interference with the voters. The negroes of this city abstained almost entirely from voting. In the Fourth District, the strongest Democratic District in the city, out of 4,200 votes, 4,100 were Democratic.

Throughout the country Parishes the negroes voted freely. The Democratic majorities in all the localities are heavy.

ALABAMA.

Effect of the Kukluk Voting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Returns have been received from Athens and Tuscumbia, Ala. Both have gone Democratic, the former going SEYMOUR 370 to GRANT 10, and the latter 60 majority.

The Result in the State Doubtful.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The indications so far show that Alabama has gone for SEYMOUR and BLAIR by a small majority. It is impossible at this hour to tell the positive result.

The complete returns for Mobile show 883 majority for Seymour. The County gives about 1,500 majority. The best authorities give the State to Seymour by a small majority.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Montgomery County will give about 4,000 majority for Grant.

The dispatches received from different parts of the State show a probability of its going for Seymour.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville Republican—Columbus and Pulaski Democratic.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Advices from Tennessee state that Nashville has gone Republican. The Democrats admit this, but state that the majority is small. Columbus and Pulaski give Democratic majorities.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The vote of the city is not all counted. Four wards remain to be heard from. Six wards give Grant 2,296; Seymour, 646. In the county four precincts give Grant 43; Seymour, 243. The wards to be heard from will increase Grant's majority several hundred.

PROSSER runs ahead for Congress, in the Fifth District, and is elected, no doubt, by a large majority.

The *Union & American* (Democratic) has specials from Giles, Mary, Rutherford, Franklin and Coffee Counties, showing heavy Democratic gains. Fears are felt by the Republicans of the defeat of Tillman, in the Fourth District, who ran for Congress in place of Mullins. Arnell's majority over Buck, at Columbia, was 500.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The election in this city passed off more quietly than ever before known. The Police arrangements were admirable, and not a single disturbance occurred. The vote, as compared with that of last year, shows a falling off of 900, though the registration exceeded that by 2,500. The following is the official vote: Grant, 4,818; Seymour, 2,552; Leftwich, (Dem.,) for Congress, 2,516; Mann, (Rep.,) 308.

Returns from other parts of the State are meagre. The indications are that Leftwich is elected to Congress by a small majority. Arnell leads Buck at Clarksville, and is reelected to Congress.

Forty Thousand Majority for Grant—The State's Representation in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

This has been a glorious day for the Grant men of East Tennessee. The election passed off quietly at this point, although one negro, who voted for SEYMOUR, was soundly thrashed and run into his home. Knoxville City gives Grant 1,323, Seymour 36; a Republican gain of 400. Gov. Brownlow's precinct gives four votes for Seymour, out of a vote of 155. This county will give Grant 2,000 majority, which is a Republican gain. London gives Grant 142 majority. Five wards in Nashville give 1,664 majority for Grant.

Bucks County is estimated at 550 Democratic. Union County gives a Republican majority of 835. Delaware, Newcastle County gives 209 Democratic. Twenty-eight districts in Luzerne County give 3,114 Democratic.

In Sumner County the Registration Commissioner was forcibly seized by Democrats, but rescued by the military.

Tennessee will give Grant 40,000 majority. The Congressional contest in this district has been exciting. Maynard will defeat Houk, bolter, by 5,000 majority. In Arnell's district, Buck, the bolter, is defeated. Clarksville, his own home, and Springfield go Republican. In Memphis, Lettwich, Democrat, will probably be elected. The rest of the Tennessee delegation in Congress will be a unit.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Increased Republican Majorities in Raleigh and Wake County.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Raleigh and the County of Wake have gone Republican by an increased majority. The Republican Congressmen are all reElected. BOYDEN, independent candidate, is probably elected.

Republican Gains in the Old North State.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Twenty precincts show a Republican majority of 1,074.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

A more quiet election was never witnessed. The vote in this city was: Grant, 2,301; Seymour, 1,197; Republican gain, 942. The Democratic majority in Wayne County is 622—a Democratic gain of 315. The Democratic majority in Columbus County shows a gain of 100. The *Morning Star* estimates the Republican majority in New-Hanover County at 1,400, being a gain of 265. Later returns from Columbus County give the following result: Whiteville Precinct, Dem. 216, Rep. 126—Dem. gain, 90; Williams Precinct, up to 2 o'clock P. M., Dem. 126, Rep. none.

The returns from the Congressional elections are meagre, but the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts are conceded to the Radicals. The returns are not sufficient to warrant any definite estimate, but the indications are that the vote will be close in the State, with the chances in favor of the Republicans.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Palmetto State Casts its First Presidential Vote for Grant.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

A strong force of Special Police, consisting chiefly of colored men, was organized for duty, but no occasion has arisen for their services. The elected having been one of the quietest ever known here. Partial returns indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by a reduced majority. The State is conceded for GRANT, but the Democrats claim two out of the four Congressmen.

FLORIDA.

Quiet Election—The Legislature—Republican Presidential Electors Chosen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Lieut.-Gov. W. H. GLEASON telegraphs from Tallahassee that the election of Presidential electors by the Florida Legislature to-day passed off quietly; but little excitement was evinced. The vote stood for GRANT and COLFAX, 40; for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, 0. JAMES D. GREEN, JOHN W. DUNLAP and ROBERT MEACHAM were the electors chosen.

KENTUCKY.

Even Kentucky Shows Republican Gains.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Twelve towns in Kentucky give GRANT 822, SEYMOUR 4,634. These towns show a total gain for GRANT of about 900.

The City of Louisville gives SEYMOUR 8,894, GRANT 1,406; SEYMOUR's majority, 7,478.

Seymour has about 90,000 majority.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Gives Grant 3,500 Majority.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The City of St. Louis is claimed by the Republicans by 2,500. Nothing definite has yet been received from the remainder of the State.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

But few returns have yet been received from Missouri and Kansas. St. Louis City and County will give a Republican majority of about 3,000. FILE, Congressman, is probably defeated.

St. Joseph County gives Grant and Colfax 850 majority. In 1866 the Republican majority was 811; Republican net gain, 39.

LOCAL INCIDENTS.

The Election in this City.

The election in this City passed off very quietly, all the predictions and presentiments to the contrary notwithstanding. It was not for the interest of the Democrats to have a riot on this occasion, which might have resulted in keeping out some of their votes, and as for the Republicans, to whom the overthrowing of the ballot-boxes in this City would have been a decided advantage, no one ever thought of charging them with a design to break the peace at this or any previous election. The reputations of the two parties in this regard present a marked contrast.

Still the apprehensions of troubles that were entertained by many were very natural. The extraordinary proclamation of the Mayor deprecating mob violence in terms so similar to the famous speech of Mr. SEYMOUR at the Academy of Music just before the draft riots, it was thought was equally calculated to create bad blood. Those who held this view argued that the more dishonest of the Democratic leaders, fearing that, with the aid of the Police, the Republican challengers would succeed in interfering seriously with their designs, hoped, by creating a disturbance, to give their repeaters and their legions of new-born American citizens of foreign birth (plucked untimely, like Macduff, from their embryonic state) to vote betimes and frequently. Then the fact that the Sheriff had sworn in such an army of deputies for the purpose of assuming the duties confided to the Police, and the danger of a collision between the two forces, strengthened the belief that there would be trouble.

There was, however, no outbreak beyond the occasional brawls of private personages, which are usual on election day, and even these were uncommonly few. The majority in this City did their best for their candidates, nevertheless. The Deputy Sheriffs were present in swarms at the various polling places. In several instances Republican Inspectors were arrested by them and conveyed before Police Magistrates, who, finding that they had committed no offence whatever, were compelled to release them. But meantime, before they could return to their stations, the object of removing them had been accomplished. Other citizens were arrested by the same authorities for challenging Democratic voters, and removed from the polls in the same manner. At some of the polling places, the Special Deputies of the Sheriff would place themselves in the line of voters, thus obstructing the path of others who were anxious to deposit their votes. As soon as these Deputies reached the head of the line they would fall out and again take their places in the rear and repeat the operation. This, of course, was only done in those districts where the Republican voters were most numerous.

The day was clear and cold, and no one was kept at home on account of the weather. A very full vote was polled, as will be perceived on an examination of the returns. Both parties took pains to bring every man to the polls. The Democrats had huge bells mounted on wagons, which passed around the City before sunrise for the purpose of awakening their voters. They sounded the knell of the party.

During the afternoon a rumor gained considerable circulation and credence to the effect that Gen. VARIAN's Brigade of the National Guard, consisting of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirty-seventh, and Fifty-fifth Regiments of infantry had been ordered to assemble at their several armories in citizens' clothes, to be in readiness for any emergency. One of the Colonels in this brigade was quite active in circulating this rumor, and he on each occasion spoke of his regiment's being then rapidly assembling. Inquiry at Gen. SHALER's headquarters in Mercer-street resulted in the discovery that no order whatever had been issued to the Third Brigade regarding the movements of troops. As everything seemed to be quiet in the City during the day, neither Gen. SHALER nor Gen. HAMBLIN believed that any occasion for the services of the militia would arise. The report that the Twenty-second Regiment was under arms at their armory was also a canard. It was also reported that the Secretary of War had placed the regular troops in the harbor at the disposal of Gov. FENTON, but it could be traced to no reliable source.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Mr. KENNEDY issued the following order to the several Police Captains by telegraphic alarm:

TO ALL IN NEW YORK: In case any deputy or subdeputy Sheriff arrests or attempts to arrest any Inspector or Canvasser while in discharge of his duty, you will arrest such Sheriff for obstructing the election, and bring him to this office forthwith.

J. A. K.

This order was issued in consequence of the arrest by Deputy Sheriffs of Inspector S. S. UHRY, in the Fourth District, Twenty-first Ward, and who was discharged during the day on *habeas corpus* by Judge JAMES, holding Court at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge JAMES sent a note to Justice DOWLING yesterday afternoon, requesting him to take bail in the case of PATRICK MCGOVERN, JOS. MCCABE, ABRAM LINCOLN, WILLIAM BILL, BERNARD MARTIN and others, who had been arrested for illegal voting, though he gave none of the evidence against the accused. Justice DOWLING denounced the action of Judge JAMES in opening a Police Court at a public hotel, stigmatizing it in the most severe language. He remarked that there were four Magistrates sitting in the regular Courts, whose duty it was to adjudicate upon the cases of alleged illegal voting, and he thought that Judge JAMES would show considerable common sense, not to say discretion, if he returned to his country home and attended to his legitimate business, and left the criminal Magistrates of the City of New-York to manage their own affairs. Having thus relieved himself of considerable Democratic bile, the magnate of the Tombs Police Court complied with Judge JAMES' request, and released the accused on bail. In consequence of clerical errors in the commitments for JOHN GORMAN and another prisoner, accused of illegal voting, the papers were sent back to Judge JAMES, by Justice DOWLING, for revision; the Magistrate being seemingly quite pleased at this opportunity to snub the acting Magistrate at the Metropolitan Hotel. JAMES GILLEN was arrested in the First District of the Second Ward for obstructing the polls, and, on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, was held for examination.

In the Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards the election proceeded very quietly. The Police had very little to do, except keep the boys away from the election polls. In our round we only saw two men intoxicated, and they were not disorderly in their conduct. Many repeaters could be seen about the streets, though whether they had fulfilled the old Democratic doctrine of voting early and often could not be ascertained. The Democrats, as is usual in these wards, had everything their own way, the Republicans being in a hopeless minority.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

Yesterday morning, Judge JAMES, of the Supreme Court, Sixth District, opened Court at the Metropolitan Hotel, and by direction of the Police Commissioners, parties arrested on charges of illegal voting were brought there. The following cases were disposed of:

Abram Lincoln, a yaw-ground darkey, cited to deposit his vote, although he had been a resident of the State only two weeks. He came from Pennsylvania. He of course missed the train.

Mr. Frank Moore, of the *Rebellion Record*, was arrested on a charge of attempting to vote illegally in the Eleventh District, Seventeenth Ward. The charge was declared to be frivolous, and Mr. Moore was discharged.

Patrick Dwyer was charged with voting twice in the Second District, Fourth Ward, Committed for trial.

Jacob Bennett, charged with voting twice in the Sixth District, Thirteenth Ward, and assuming a name that did not belong to him, was committed for trial.

A. had armed Hughes shared a similar fate.

Adam McKenna, of No. 8 Doctrosser-street, was charged with giving an address where he did not live. Decision suspended.

Wm. Bell, of No. 66 Oliver-street, was charged with assuming a name that did not belong to him. He was admitted to bail.

A negro named David Rawls, who said he resided at No. 42 Seventh-avenue, but who lives in Jersey, was arrested while attempting to vote in the Eighth Ward. He was committed for trial.

John Doe attempted to vote in the Eleventh District, Ninth Ward, being, as was alleged, a non-resident. He was released on bail.

Adolphus F. Smith, a car-driver, voted in the Seventh District, Fifth Ward, having been a resident of the district only thirteen days. The Judge informed him he could vote the Presidential and State ticket, but no others. Having voted all the tickets, he was committed for trial.

Pat. McLaughlin and Joseph McCabe, youths, voted in the Fourth District, Fourteenth Ward, being non-residents. Committed for trial.

James Atkinson voted in the Sixth District, Sixth Ward. As he alleged he is a non-resident, voted twice and registered illegally. Committed for trial.

A boy, named John Raley, claimed to vote in the Third District, Fourth Ward, for Mr. John Raley, of No. 406 Pearl-street, and now in Europe. Committed for trial.

Thos. Coyle voted in the Fifth District, Fourth Ward, being, as alleged, a non-resident. Coyle produced witnesses, however, and was released.

John Smith, *alias* Nesbitt, was committed for trying to vote illegally.

Jeremiah Mahoney voted in the Fourteenth Ward under a name not his own, and was committed for trial.

Thomas H. Murphy attempted to vote in the First District, Eighth Ward, without being registered. It was shown that he acted in ignorance of the law, and was discharged.

Robert McGinnis, of No. 39 Vandewater-street, for attempting to vote in the Second District, Fourth Ward, being a non-resident, was committed for trial.

John H. Soninger attempted to vote in the wrong district, but it being shown that some one had advised him wrongly, he was discharged.

John Carill was arrested on a charge of attempting to deposit more votes than he was entitled to. He showed that some one had assumed his name and voted in his stead, and was therefore discharged.

John Sheban voted in the Second District, Fourth Ward, being a non-resident. He was committed for trial.

Bernard McCue, of No. 480 Tenth-avenue, a naturalized citizen, attempted to vote, not being, as was alleged or the age of 21 years. Decision in his case was reserved.

John Hanna voted in the Eighth District, Twelfth Ward, being a non-resident. Committed for trial.

John Fisher, a wretched looking German, either drunk or idiotic, voted twice in the Fifth District, Seventeenth Ward. Committed for trial.

John Carlin voted in the Fourth District, Fourth Ward, being a non-resident and an unnaturalized alien. Committed for trial.

John Mullen, for attempting to vote fraudulently in the Fifth District of the Fourth Ward, was held for examination.

Patrick Connolly, a "repeater," charged with illegally voting in the Seventh District of the Seventh Ward. Committed for trial.

George Williams, for attempting to vote fraudulently in the Sixth District, Seventh Ward, was held for trial.

Joseph Gist, for attempting to vote illegally in the Fifth District, Seventh Ward, was committed.

William Shannon and John Sullivan were arraigned for attempting to vote illegally, and discharged, there being an insufficiency of evidence against them.

Judge JAMES was kept busy during the entire day in disposing of the above cases. Gen. SICKLES, Mr. ACTON, Judges HILTON and MCCUNN, Sheridan SHOOK and other prominent gentlemen visited the court-room during the day.

August A. Langer was arrested yesterday morning for attempting to vote on a false naturalization certificate. It appears that the accused, who is a German, and understanding English, was presented at No. 6 Water-street with one of the Rosenberg false certificates, upon which he had registered, and yesterday, when about to cast his vote, was arrested and brought before a United States Commissioner who committed him in default of $1,500 bail.

Christian Minor, John R. Mierwith and Fidel Baumauer, for attempting to vote illegally in the Third District of the Seventeenth Ward, were also taken before Commissioner Osborn and by him discharged, owing to the want of evidence against them.

In the Second Ward the early part of the day passed off quietly with the exception of a little annoyance from a gang of roughs in Beekman-street. The arrival of a few patrolmen dispersed the crowd. Toward evening two persons were arrested for breach of the peace.

In the Fifth Ward a disturbance that may be attended with fatal consequence, occurred in Leonard-street at 5 o'clock. A party of Brooklyn men had arrived under the influence of liquor, and a quarrel ensued. One of the number received a severe wound on the head with a sharp instrument and was conveyed to his residence in Ferry street, Brooklyn. His assailant escaped.

Among the voters who deposited their ballots in the Tenth District of the Tenth Ward, at No. 109 Canal-street, were an Irishman and a German, both zealous Republicans, as the circumstances of their registration will show. The former, though a resident of this City for many years past, had never voted before. On Saturday last, he appeared before the Registrars, desiring to have his name enrolled. "Born in this country?" queried the Chairman of the Board, ironically. "Faith, I was not, Sir. I am a hulkhooded Irishman from the County Down," he answered, with an air of pride, at the same time giving a significant shake of the head, and winking slily in the direction of a Celtic bystander. "Naturalized citizen?" continued the Registrar. "I am that, Sir," replied the applicant, with marked emphasis. "Where are your papers?" said the Chairman. "Home, Sir," he returned. "Well, you'll have to bring them here and show them before you can be registered," answered the interrogater. "Sure, I can't do that at all," replied the Irishman; "the ould woman has them shtuk on the bedroom dure, and the divil himself couldn't pick them off wid his nails, if he's got any. O, can't you lave me re-gis-ter this minnit widout showin' them?" he continued imploringly. "No, Sir-ee!" was the reply, in a tone of decisive thus further entreaty was seen to be useless. The man turned and left the place in a rage, muttering words impolite as forcible. After an absence of nearly an hour, to the profound astonishment of the Board, in he walked again, staggering beneath the weight of a ponderous document that would have proved an ample burden for two men of ordinary strength. Removing it from his shoulders and wiping the dripping perspiration from his face, he turned the side of the door upon which his certificate was pasted toward the Registrars, exclaiming as he did so, "There, will that plase you? I've carried that dure six blocks." It is almost needless to add that that man was registered forthwith, amid roars of laughter from those who witnessed the scene. As he resumed his burden and started homeward once more, he said to Mr. GIBLETT, the proprietor of the store, (who had laughed until the tears were streaming down his face,) "Faith, b' me sowl, I think we'll have pace in the country when I vote on that!" Few men sacrificed as much as he for the cause of GRANT and "Peace," and his name and deed deserve to be immortalized.

The honest Teuton, of whom mention has been made, entered the registry-room soon after the Irishman's departure, and in cracked English, (little better than broken,) he made his application, and, in turn, answered the queries propounded by the Board. He had been naturalized, he said; had his certificate at home, but it was "in a beeg picture, and he couldn't carry it." If any one would go with him to his lager-beer saloon, he said, he could see it there. Of course, that would not meet the requirements of the law, and the man was told that unless he brought his "picture" he must lose his vote. He stamped his feet in a rage, gesticulated wildly with his hands, and as he made his exit from the place, was heard to deliver a volley of furious utterances—of adjectives English and nouns German—for the representation of which we have no types in our cases. Half an hour afterward he returned, however, in a better mood, bearing, with the assistance of a brawny public-porter, a huge walnut frame, of the size of an old-fashioned parlor-mirror, and positively too heavy to be carried by any single individual, save, perhaps, JOHN ALLEN, whose reputation for making "heavy lifts" is doubtless, unrivaled. The necessity of so large a frame will readily appear to the reader upon being informed that the man actually had his army discharge paper, naturalization voucher, marriage certificate and beer-license, all glued, in the order named, upon one plate of French glass. After he had been duly registered, and the glass laid him off he had taken as much trouble in the matter, when he replied, with a desperate earnestness of expression, "Any man that wouldn't do so much for Ehenral GRANT as dat, shouldn't have any peer-license! Das's how I dank about'm, and my vife she dank so, too, mit me." Hans has evidently mistaken his calling; he is too good a patriot to be engaged in selling beer.

In the Thirteenth Ward, JACOB BENNETT was arrested for attempting to vote illegally in the Sixth Election District, by Officer FISHER. He was held in $300 bail by a Police Magistrate.

In the Eighteen Ward, soon after the opening of the polls, one of Sheriff O'BRIEN's deputies, named PATRICK KENNEY, was arrested by Officer WILSON and CHURCHILL, charged with voting illegally in the Seventh Election District. KENNEY was taken before Police Justice LEDWITH, and there released upon giving $300 bail. PATRICK HEFFERMAN, another Deputy Sheriff, attempted to vote under the name of EDWARD MANN, after having voted as HEFFERMAN. He also tried to vote as JAMES HALEY. He was arrested by Officer CHURCHILL. A third Deputy Sheriff, named BERNARD MCNALLY, was arrested for deadly assault on a policeman. He was taken into custody by Officer YOUNG. HENRY JONES attempted to vote as JOHN ROGERS. He was arrested by Officer JACKSON, and afterward released. JAMES CLARK attempted to vote as DENNIS CRAWFORD. He was arrested by Officer HANDY, for a deadly assault, taken before Justice LEDWITH and discharged.

OWEN ROGERS, barkeeper for PATRICK CAMPBELL, No. 48 West Seventeenth-street, was arrested for violation of the Excise law.

In the Twentieth Precinct, THOS. FINE, a fireman, was arrested by one of O'BRIEN's deputies, for voting, as was claimed, in the wrong district. He gave his residence at the place where he boarded, but O'BRIEN's man insisted that he resided where he slept—at the engine-house, although the Chief Engineer forbade firemen from being registered at the engine-houses. He was committed to await a competent decision on the question. BERNARD MCCUE was arrested for illegal voting in the Second District of this precinct.

AUGUST LORENZEN was arrested for illegal registry in the Ninth District of the Twenty-second Precinct, and GEO. BRADY for attempting to vote illegally in the Eleventh District. BRADY said he lived in the Fourth Ward.

The polls of Carmineville, Manhattanville and Harlem, in the widely-extended Twelfth Ward, have been exceedingly quiet and orderly. Not a case of illegal voting or ruffianism has been recorded. This upper region of the City, being sparsely settled, in comparison with other wards, the residents are more or less known, and illegal voters cannot easily carry out their intentions. The ward polled a very large vote.

To the credit of the more populous Nineteenth Ward, the same order reigned, and the shanty tenants of the rocky peaks along the First-avenue deported their votes with the meekness of lambs.

Down the various thoroughfares east of Fourth-avenue, the population thickens as the centre of the City is approached, and it would here been surprising had nothing of note occurred in the Twenty-first Ward. Within its limits three Inspectors of Election, who had been active Republicans and had obtained lists of intended "repeaters," were arrested, under spurious charges, by Sheriff O'BRIEN's roughs, manufactured into deputies, and four men were arrested for illegal voting. Inspector JAMES DOWNES, living in Thirty-third-street, between Second and Third Avenues, was seized early in the morning, while on his way to the polls, by four of these Deputy Sheriffs, who handcuffed and conveyed him to Ludlow-street Jail, on a charge of assault and battery upon a person he had never heard of. He was known to have had a list of a hundred and forty repeaters, and by this stratagem these men fraudulently voted during his absence. Inspector CHARLES H. ROGERS, of No. 943 East Thirty-fifth-street, was arrested at his house by a gang of Deputy Sheriffs, and prevented from attending to duty.

JOSHUA JONES, a plumber, living at No. 163 East Thirty-third-street, was arrested for illegal voting in the Fourteenth District of the ward; and in the Fourth District WILLIAM CLARK, a laborer, was taken before Judge KELLY on the same charge and held to bail in $300 for trial.

JAMES RAGAN, of No. 360 Second-avenue, was also arrested for illegal voting by Inspector WILLIAM K. BOGART, at No. 88 Lexington-avenue.

UNAUTHORIZED ARRESTS OF INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, SAMUEL S. UHRY, a Republican, and Inspector of Election in the Fifteenth District, Twenty-first Ward, challenged the vote of a person who had just appeared at the polls, whereupon JOHN DALTON and WM. P. SLATER, the two other Inspectors of Election—both Democrats—declared that he was obstructing the polls, and, drawing out a blank warrant of arrest, they filled it up with UHRY's name, called a Deputy Sheriff, and gave Mr. UHRY into custody. He was conveyed to Eldridge-street Jail, but so soon as his arrest was known, Judge JAMES, of the Supreme Court, who was at the Metropolitan Hotel, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, and, about 1 o'clock, Mr. UHRY was brought before him. Judge HILTON appeared for Mr. UHRY, stated the facts of the case, and asked for his immediate discharge, which was granted, Judge JAMES remarking that it was "a most infamous proceeding," and that Mr. UHRY ought to take legal proceedings against the two other Inspectors.

One of the Inspectors of the Twentieth District of the Twentieth Precinct was arrested on a charge made by some of O'BRIEN's deputies that he changed a ticket while it was lying on the box. This is the district where most of the fictitious names were registered in the precinct, and the charge against the Inspector was for the purpose of getting him out of the way, he being the only Republican Inspector there. The same game was played in various other Wards where the registers were numerous, and Republican Inspectors were arrested on the most ridiculous charges trumped up against them.

Some of the Democratic Inspectors, taking their cue from Mayor HOFFMAN'S proclamation, undertook to intimidate challengers. The most notable instance of this which came under our observation was that of Inspector B. B. MERRILL. A hard-looking customer, calling his name WM. BANGIN, offered to vote, and the Republican Inspector asked him one or two questions, among others, who was his witness in getting out his papers, whereupon MERRILL said to him: "Don't you know that the object of these questions is to prevent you from voting? You stand up for your rights." A gentleman named MITCHELL protested against an Inspector addressing such language to a voter, whereupon MERRILL told him to hold his tongue, or he would order him out of the building. The man's vote was received without further parley.

Police officers making arrests for illegal voting other than of such as were charged with having offered to vote on fraudulent naturalization papers, took their prisoners before the Police Magistrates.

PATRICK TIERNEY appeared at the polls of the Seventh District of the Eighteenth Ward and offered to vote in a fictitious name. Being challenged, he refused to swear, and being arrested, confessed that he had given a false name and residence, and that he lived in the Nineteenth District, where he was registered. He was arrested by Officer CRUMMINGS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who took him before Justice LEDWITH, before whom he gave bail in $300 for his appearance at the General Sessions.

Officer JAMES SPIER, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested OWEN W. HARNEY and PATRICK GOUGH at the polls of the Sixteenth District of the Eighth Ward, where they offered to vote illegally, and took them before Justice LEDWITH, who required them to give bail in $300 each to appear at the General Sessions. They gave the required bonds and were set at liberty.

ALEXANDER DEARBORN, who has resided for forty years at No. 246 East Thirteenth-street, having voted, as usual, at No. 88 Third-avenue, one JOHN HENNESSEY, who styled himself a Deputy Sheriff, immediately arrested him and took him before Justice MANSFIELD, where he charged him with illegal voting. He could, however, allege nothing but a suspicion that he resided in New-Jersey, and Mr. DEARBORN was at once discharged.

NINTH WARD.

In this domain of old residents something more than the usual quiet prevailed. It is a matter of general belief that nobody ever moves into or out of the ward, and that every body knows everybody else, and this fact is alleged as one reason for the churchyard quiet that was apparent yesterday. Said the Police Sergeant who sat idly drumming his desk, "Row! No, Sir! We have no rougns, and outside rowdies know better than to come down here." Other inquiries proved equally satisfactory in their answers, and it may be generally said of the staid but overgrown descendant of Greenwich Village that the inhabitants voted early and not often, for the impression was prevalent that there had been less illegal voting in the ward than in any other portion of the City.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Fifteenth Ward is a region of contrasts to some extent, but is chiefly the abode of the eminent respectability of the middle classes, which is slightly spangled with the affluence of the Fifth Avenue. The ward has few tenement houses and fewer low sinks of debauchery and prostitution. Politically it was formerly decidedly Republican, but later intestine strife has left it almost equally balanced. In this region there was naturally a quiet election. There were more canvassers and challengers gathered about the polls than in some other wards, but these knots of men were good natured and no trouble occurred.

Receiving the Returns.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

An immense and most enthusiastic meeting was held under the auspices of the leading Republican Campaign Clubs of the City, at Cooper Institute, last evening, to hear the election returns and rejoice over them. The hall was tastefully and appropriately decorated with bunting and mottoes, there being placed in a conspicuous position over the platform the chrome-lithograph of GRANT, enveloped in the Stars and Stripes. On the platform were seated a host of distinguished gentlemen and a bevy of beauties. The auditory evinced the deepest interest during the progress of the proceedings. The Chair was occupied by Mr. CHARLES SPENCER, with Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS as Vice-Chairman. The Chairman, on assuming the duties of office, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Four years ago to-night I stood where I stand now—("Good,")—presiding over the Union Republicans of this City, in this house. Then we received the news of the victory which insured the downfall of the rebellion. [Applause.] To-night I believe that we will receive the news of another victory, [cheers,] insuring the downfall of the new rebellion. Like many of you, I have been at the polls all day long, laboring for that result, and I have no news to give you now, except that from my own little election district, but it is the first primrose of the coming Spring. Five hundred and four votes have been polled in the Fourteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward, in which I have the honor to reside. One year ago that district—ever faithful among the faithless—gave a Republican majority on a poll of 404 that has given GEN. GRANT to-day a majority of 157. [Cheers.] Now, my friends, it will be necessary for you to be quite patient here to-night. We have made every arrangement, and shall receive our returns from City Hall, State and nation as rapidly as they are received anywhere else. We thought we would meet early in order to receive them as they come. In the meantime I will try to cater to your amusement by bringing upon this stand every man who I think can either sing or talk or stand on his head. [Laughter.] I do not propose to adjourn this meeting until morning; and I hope we will have a repetition of the scene of four years ago, when, I remember, the day had not been like this glorious and beautiful and bright day. It had been a cloudy and rainy day; and when, four years ago, we opened the meeting it was raining quite violently, and people came here with their umbrellas, and crowded this house as it is to-night. I remember four years ago, when we announced that LINCOLN had been elected President, an old lady there threw up his hat and pitched his umbrella after it, and all seemed so hard that I feared the roof of the building would rise. The speaker then commenced to give the election returns, and continued doing so as they arrived until the close. They were received with the widest enthusiasm.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE spoke at considerable length on the victory achieved and the hard-fought battles he had witnessed on political fields. His anticipated peace and prosperity would be the consequence on the election of GRANT.

Col. LYDDY and Gen. LEE, of Connecticut, then addressed the assembly. The remarks of the latter gentleman were humorous in the extreme, and elicited roars of laughter. Shortly after his address, the Chairman announced the result of the election in the last telegrams, and all separated, giving vent to their feeling in loud and long cheers for the elected candidates.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The scenes in and about the Central Office of the Metropolitan Police, last evening, were as usual quite exciting and interesting. The Superintendent's room was thronged at an early hour by a crowd of reporters, citizens and errand boys, who all came for the election figures in the City. The reporters found ample accommodations in the shape of chairs and tables, but they were, as usual, crowded and annoyed by the outside pressure of citizens, who gained access to the room on various excuses. The Inspector's rooms were also crowded by a select assemblage of leading politicians of both parties who obtained fragmentary reports of the election in the City from the Superintendent's room, and devoured them with apparent gusto. The main corridor was packed with a perspiring crowd of humanity who vainly struggled for a peep into Mr. KENNEDY's room, and were constantly pushed back by three or four stalwart members of the Broadway squad. All of the lower part of the building hummed with the sound of human voices in loud converse and the excitement grew apace, as the returns slipped away and the opposite corners of the several tickets were made known. The Sanitary and Broadway squads were on duty during the entire day and night, and they had their hands full in seeing that a proper degree of decorum was observed by the miscellaneous gathering of visitors who thronged the building. Outside of the Central Office the street was illuminated by the lurid light of a huge bonfire which had been ignited near by, and allowed to burn fiercely by the Fourteenth Ward Police, despite the stringent order recently issued by the Superintendent for the prevention of such nuisances. A group of carriages stood as near the main door as a huge pile of bricks, intended for the new wing, would allow, and the sidewalk presented a busy aspect on account of the constant passage to and fro of pedestrians. In the telegraph room Messrs. CROWLEY, LUCAS, WILLIAM and JAMES CORSA were kept intensely busy in receiving the returns from the three hundred and forty election districts in the City, and the telegraph-room presented a curious appearance, from the large number of blanks suspended in regular order on all sides of the office. The incessant click of the telegraph instruments, amid the silence which was necessarily maintained by the operators, made a singular contrast to the noisy scenes transpiring in other portions of the building. Hour after hour passed in this excited manner, and the noise and confusion only subsided as the earlier hours of the morning arrived, and the tired citizens wandered away to their respective homes, some utterly disgusted and others well pleased.

As the returns came in very slowly toward the close, Mr. ACTON announced that the delay was caused by canvassers who were counting the electoral ticket by individual names of electors, and it was understood that the President of the Police Board had issued an order for the arrest of all such delinquent canvassers.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The rooms of the Union Republican General Committee, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, were brilliantly lighted up last evening, but the members of the organization were rejoicing at the Cooper Institute, or awaiting returns at the various newspaper offices. Mr. JOHN BRADY, the staunch Sergeant-at-arms of the Committee, was sole possession of the rooms, and announced that he kept them open to show his reporterial friends that he had not forgotten that it was election night. The headquarters of the Republican Committee, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, were also deserted, the members being engaged at the jollification meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Rejoicings of the Boys in Blue.

The following general order has been issued to the Boys in Blue of this City:

HEADQUARTERS BOYS IN BLUE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.—I. A salute of one hundred guns will be fired in Madison-square, at 9:30 this evening, in honor of our overwhelming victories.

II. All organizations of the Boys in Blue, not engaged on other duty, will assemble at that hour, without uniforms or torches.

By order of
Gen. C. K. GRAHAM.
SAML. TRUESDELL, Adjutant-General.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

Large Expedition for Cuba—The Movement in Favor of a Kingdom.

MADRID, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

A large naval and military expedition for Cuba is fitting out at Cadiz. It will consist of four frigates, heavily armed, conveying a fleet of transports filled with troops. Gen. DULCE, the newly-appointed Captain-General of Cuba, will sail forthwith with the fleet on board the *Villa de Madrid*. It is given out that these troops are to replace those sent by Captain-General LERSUNDE to Porto Rico. Gen. PRIM publicly declares that the members of the Provisional Government have not even discussed the name of any candidate for the Spanish throne. Señor OLOZAGA has issued a call to the Moderate, Democratic, Unionist and Progressive Parties to select each four deputies, all of whom shall meet and frame a manifesto in favor of choosing a King for Spain by a *plebiscitum*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Interest in the American Elections—Accident to the Gaiatea.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The greatest interest is manifested here as

FINANCIAL.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: 1227 Broadway, New-York, 161 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital, - -	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities, - - - -	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	113⅝	114	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅝	111
Coupon, 1881.....	113⅞	114	5-20 Coupon, '68..	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Reg., '62..	106⅝	106⅞	10-40 Registered.	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	109⅛	109⅜	10-40 Coupon....	106	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64..	107⅝	107⅞	Gold....	133⅛	133⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65..	107¼	107½	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	98¾	99⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110⅜	110⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Collections.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

OFFICE OF THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.—Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on and after Monday, the second day of November next, at the office of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, No. 170 Broadway.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
CORNELIUS K. GARRISON,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 142, 186, 207, 208, 199, 200, 248, 201, 223, 254, 400, 25, 426, 393, 439, 485, 382, 350, 63, and 188, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 31 Nassau-st.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE SINKING FUND Convertible Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 636, 639, 640, 726, 761, 782, 784, 785, all of $1,000 each, Nos. 3, 4, 43, of $500 each.

According to the terms of the Sinking Fund, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., are ready to pay them on presentation and surrender.
ISAAC S. KING,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Office No. 2 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November.
By order,
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Nos. 2 and 3 Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by S. SLOAT & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS N. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 300 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU-ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all business promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

SECURITIES
At prices that will make them pay 8 to 9 per cent.

Rochester City Water Bonds, 7 per cents., January and July; North Missouri R. R. Bonds, 7 per cent., January and July; Dutchess and Columbia R. R. Bonds, 7 per cents., January and July; Pacific and Missouri R. R. Bonds, 6 per cent., gold, January and July; Iron Mountain R. R. Bonds, 7 per cents., February and August; City Fire Marine Bonds, 6 per cents., February and August; South Side R. R. Bonds, 7 per cents., March and September; Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Bonds, 7 per cents., May and November; Rockford, Rock Island and St. L. R. R. Bonds, 7 per cents., gold, February and August.
For sale.
G. COPELAND, No. 11 Wall-st.
Securities bought and sold.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 1,402, shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to I. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT—ORANGE AND NEWARK HORSE CAR RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS 7 PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, DUE IN 1893; PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, 7 PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE ABOVE SECURITIES CAN BE REGISTERED IF DESIRED.
For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 32 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be hereafter given.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THIS Company of $100,000 of its bonds, maturing in 1875, ex November interest, for account of sinking fund, will be received at this office until Nov. 10, inst., inclusive.

Holders of such bonds desiring to sell will please submit their offers in writing, stating amount, and whether registered or coupon, and minimum price.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 361 and 363 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. The polls will be open from 11 to 1 o'clock.

THEO. D. WARREN, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, No. 55 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, D. MILDEBERGER was unanimously elected Secretary of this Company.
DWIGHT JOHNSON, President.
OCT. 27, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMpany Preferred First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Coupon Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that day at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, free Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

COUPONS OF MOUNT CARBON COAL and Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of GRANT & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

OFFICE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 28 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees will be held at this office on SATURDAY, 7th November next, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
D. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 24, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON SECOND mortgage bonds of Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company will be paid by the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

NOTICE.—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.
OCT. 5, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 21, 1868.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th of November.
The transfer-books are closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared this day, payable on and after the first day of November next, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 1.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of November. By order.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid on the 10th November next. Transfer-books closed until that date.
JOHN E. KEARNY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 200 and 202 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,430,331 34.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
16th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. J. CASSIDY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at store No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., A great variety of
SEASONABLE GOODS.
Auction sales every
WEDNESDAY MORNING
during the year.
ALWAYS BY CATALOGUE.

WM. J. MOUNT, Auctioneer.

BY WILMERDINGS & MOUNT.
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
LARGE SALE Of A BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
By order of John G. Davis, assignee in bankruptcy of Brinckerhoff & Hoyt.
Consisting of linen handkerchiefs, printed borders, flannel and fancy handkerchiefs, silk cravats, woolen and brocha shawls, skirts, quilts, drapery muslins, linen goods, white linens, white goods in great variety, vail barege, dress goods of various descriptions, merinoes, mohairs, lustres, alpacas, robe, marcellines, cloth and black silks, corsets, woolen goods of all kinds, and piece goods generally contained in a jobber's stock.
Also,
hosiery goods of all kinds; gloves, shirts, drawers, merino vests, furnishing goods in a large and great variety; shirt-fronts, collars, &c.
Also,
buttons of all kinds; gimps, trimmings, hair-nets, ruffings, trillings, &c.
Also,
ribbons of all kinds; galloons, bindings, velvet ribbons.
Also,
laces, lace goods, edgings, insertings, valenciennes, &c.
Also,
store and office implements.
Catalogues on the morning of sale.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 113 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1868, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, At 11 A. M., Under the direction of Thos. C. Fields, Esq., Referee, THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS NO. 111 BOWERY.
Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

The large and elegant collection of high-class modern oil-paintings, comprising the entire gallery of A. D'Hayverter, Esq., is now open for
FREE EXHIBITION,
at the Art Gallery, 845 Broadway, and will be sold at auction by MINER & BARKER, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

693,200 DOLLARS.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS.—BY DIRECTION OF H. R. HULBURD, ESQ., COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY OF THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building:)
$693,200 United States Government Registered Bonds, embracing 5-20s, 10-40s and 6s of 1861, 1862 and 1865. These bonds are to be sold for the redemption of various National Banks failed, and now in the hands of receivers for liquidation.
Terms of sale: Ten per cent. on the day of sale and the balance on the following day, when the securities will be delivered to the purchaser at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 45 Pine-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CRANFORD, N. J.—BY A. D. MILLICK, Jr., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st.
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868, absolute sale of 200 villa plots, at Cranford, 16 miles from New-York, by the C. R. R. of New-Jersey. These plots are handsomely situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. Cranford is a growing town, between New-York and Plainfield, four miles from Elizabeth, and is well supplied with good churches, schools and stores. A special train will leave foot of Liberty-st. on the day of sale, at 10 A. M. Refreshments served on the grounds before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., AT AUCTION.—E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 50 Broadway:
WEST 25TH-ST.—The handsome four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 345 West 25th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.; lot 20 by 98.9 in depth, in perfect order, and has all conveniencies, with independent walls both sides; lot 20 by 98.9 inches. The property is rented until May 1, 1869, at $3,000 per annum, with privilege of side-light on easterly wall.
For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROVISION UTENSILS AT AUCTION—The stock of cooking establishment.—E. B. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, Nos. 517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 West 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., on hour, nearly new: steam engine and hoisting apparatus, tanks, lard-presses and coolers, beam scales and weights, oil-casks, blocks, tables, &c. The stock of an establishment recuring from business.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. KANE & CO.—HAVANA & CO.—This day, (WEDNESDAY,) Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, within the store,
1,000 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 136 West 14th-st., near 7th-av.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a lunier and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the ninth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, WILLIAM H. ELLIOT, ANDREW CARNEGIE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. FALCON, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the balance of the principal sum of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, till on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, well at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, April 13, 1868.
The above sale is postponed from time to time to this date. It is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 22, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, May 25, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, October 26, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, November 28, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, May 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE Trustee.
New-York, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, April 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, May 26, 1868

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......Bocande....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE..........Duchesne...SATURDAY, Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

NEBRASKA.........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
COLORADO.........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin..........$130
Second cabin...80
Cabin passage to Paris...145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA......Nov. 5 | SIBERIA......Nov. 19
TARIFA.......Nov. 12 | ALEPPO.......Nov. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.........$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Nov. 3
CITY OF ANTWERP...............SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS.................SATURDAY, Nov. 14
ETNA (via Halifax)............TUESDAY, Nov. 17

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA.....Nov. 7 | IOWA..........Nov. 28
HIBERNIA......Nov. 14 | COLUMBIA......Dec. 5
EUROPA........Nov. 21 | CALEDONIA.....Dec. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$225	$140	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Nov. 9.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEST.

Steamer leaving Nov. connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE,

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship GEORGIA, Capt. SMITH, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

The steamer MERCEDITA will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 7. For freight or passage apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.

The favorite steamship TYBEE, Capt. D. CAULKINS, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known fast sailing steamship YAZOO, Capt. HODGES, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

Passage money, $65 in currency.

No freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA.

The well known steamship YAZOO, Capt. HODGES, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamers via Panama.—Steamer ALASKA sails on MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 6 P. M. SATURDAY, Nov. 7. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; currency. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $32, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 71 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CORTES.............NELSON....SATURDAY, Nov. 14

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.

NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL

Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.

The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.

The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,

Cooperstown, N. Y.

A first-class Boarding School for young ladies and gentlemen. Winter term begins Dec. 15, 1868. For catalogue address Rev. ORREN PERKINS, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 24 East 21st-st.

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 1⅓ East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.

F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER. French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU. Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.

The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.

Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 153 East 23d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open MONDAY, Oct. 5, at Nos. 621 and 623 6th-av., a select English, Mathematical and Classical School for boys; number limited to twenty; highest references given. Address I. H. MORSE, No. 153 East 33d-st.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

AT NO. 62 BOWERY—BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $1; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. From Gov. King: "Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Special preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers. S. T. FROST, Principal.

SHORTHAND PUPILS WANTED.—A newspaper reporter teaches phonography in ten private lessons for $10. Address SHORTHAND, Box No. 210 Times Office.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE New-York Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., will open Nov. 2. For announcement apply to Dr. E. BLACKWELL, Secretary of the Faculty.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,218 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 722 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MALE ASSISTANT IN ERASMUS Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I.; he must possess tact and experience in school government and be thoroughly competent to instruct in vocal music and in all the branches of an English and mathematical education. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-Haven, a situation as governess in a private family to teach English, French, music, &c.; thoroughly competent; best of reference. Address APPLICANT, Post Office Box No. 3,455 New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO gentlemen can have a superior second-story front room in a first-class house with a private family and excellent board at $30, in 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square; another room additional, if desired, at reasonably increased price; unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOWARD, Box No. 3,338 Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child 7 years old and nurse, between Bond and 14th sts., 2d and 5th avs.; location must be good and terms moderate; large and small room connecting will answer; references given and required. Address, with full particulars as to terms, location, &c., S., Box No. 185 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED FLOORS AND PRIVATE TABLE.—A lady having a four-story high-stoop stone front house, corner Lexington-av. and 56th-st., near Central Park, can give to one or more families her parlor, second and third floors, with private table if desired; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. TOWNSEND, No. 675 Lexington-av.

LODGINGS WANTED WITHOUT BOARD.—For an elderly gentleman and his servant; two bedrooms and sitting-room, unfurnished; west of Broadway and 5th-av.; quiet, neat, and respectable; nothing wanted but the lodgings. Address, with description of rooms and terms (moderate), Box 6,696 Post Office.

CHOICE ROOMS AND A BEAUTIFUL parlor, handsomely furnished, for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board, on reasonable terms, in that nice block between 21st and 22d avs., one block from Broadway; modern improvements; family private; references exchanged. No. 207 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A room on second floor, with fireplace and board, (English family preferred,) in this City; terms not to exceed $10 per week, including fire in the evening. Address P. H. J., Box No. 126 Times Office.

CHOICE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, one block east of Broadway, in the best part of 13th-st.; accommodation first-class; family small and private; prices moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 207.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and supper if desired, in 29th-st., near Broadway; prices reasonable. Address Mrs. C. A., Station G, New-York Post Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; references given and required.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS (UNFURnished) in a house occupied by the owner, between Washington-square and Murray Hill; only first-class location desired, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Room No. 2 Brevoort House.

NO. 366 9TH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—AN American family have a very pleasant second floor to let, furnished, with board, together or in single rooms; a comfortable home guaranteed; terms moderate; references.

NO 219 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.—A private family offer two large front rooms, containing modern conveniences, to a party desiring home comforts in every particular; references from family; no eating. Terms moderate.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—To let, a second-story front room in first-class house, with board, kept by a French family; references exchanged.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED and delightfully-located apartments for desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; first floor and private table; references required.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH other rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to rent, with board, in a first-class house. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD OR BOARDERS, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.; houses are registered, visited and recommended free; references required; only good locations accepted.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST.—ONE LARGE room and two hall bedrooms to let furnished with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also single gentlemen. References.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST. will let, with board, three rooms on second floor, singly or in suite, at moderate prices. Everything home made.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with pantries, gas and bath, to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without board. No. 7 St. Mark's-place.

A LARGE DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife; house first class; references exchanged. No. 271 West 11th-st., near Bleecker.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, all modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, in No. 108 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

A SMALL QUIET FAMILY DESIRE TO let the second floor en suite or single, thoroughly furnished, fire, gas, bath, &c., to gentlemen. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THEIR second floor, singly or en suite, with first-class board or private table if desired; rooms well furnished; house modern; terms moderate. No. 45 Lexington-av.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with or without private table; references given and required. No. 52 Union-place, one door above 17th-st., opposite Everett House.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—A LARGE, well-furnished room in the second-story to let, with or without board; location excellent and family strictly private.

NO. 122 EAST 19TH-ST., SOUTHWEST corner Irving-place.—Two elegant furnished floors to let with private table; unexceptionable references given and required.

SECOND-STORY FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND sleeping room adjoining to rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.; references exchanged.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN in a private family, on 19th-st., near Irving-place. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

TO LET—A FEW ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board; references required. Inquire at No. 125 West 34th-st., within a block of Broadway.

NO. 74 (NEW NO.) LEXINGTON-AV.—Two rooms to let on second floor, with or without board; private family.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with first-class board, where there are but few boarders and of the highest respectability.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—SOME HANDsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, at the late residence of Mr. John S. Genin.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second-story front room, with board; references exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 34th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Address G. N. ADGER, General Post Office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board; location 34th-st. Apply to W. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at No. 31 East 14th-st., corner of University-place. Apply up stairs.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—First floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND OR THIRD floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

A FAMILY OR A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and excellent board at No. 36 West 9th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN YONKERS WILL let a large and small room, with board, for the Winter. Address Box No. 303 Yonkers Post Office.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION-SQUARE.—Rooms without board for gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 150 Waverley-place.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—PLEASANT room and board for one or two gentlemen.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM. No. 459 6th-av., marble building.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIrection of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.

Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.

HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, Executors.

au6-law6mTh*

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN every variety; single, plain, gum, block and continuous gum; teeth on gold, platina, silver, aluminum, vulcanite, &c. CHARLES E. MENSOR, Dentist, No. 279 4th-av., near 22d-st. Twelve years' experience with Dr. Eagleton, New-York, and Dr. Marvin, Brooklyn.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT,

Bottled by their agents, Messrs. Edward and John Burke, Dublin.

For sale in quantities to suit customers by PARK & TILFORD, No. 917 Broadway and No. 112 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.

One hundred sleighs just received; bells, harness, &c. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap, at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF COACH ROAD horses, 16 hands high, 7 and 9 years old; kind and gentle in all harness; trot close to three minutes; a gray horse, 16 hands 2 inches high, very powerful horse, good for any business purpose, 6 years old; a three-quarter bred saddle horse, 15 hands high, bay. The above lot will be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving the City. Inquire at private stable, No. 55 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW TOP AND NO TOP WAGons to close the business of the late firm of JOHN C. PARKER & CO.

This is an opportunity seldom met with to buy first-class work at a low price.

Call at the factory, No. 65 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE CHEAP HORSES, FINE pair young mares, two top buggies, two open, lot of light single and double harness; would trade for heavy express wagon or light truck; taken for debt; must be sold. Apply to owner, W. A. TYLER, No. 12 West-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PAIR OF MATCHED black horses; also a saddle horse, thoroughly bred and well trained; will be sold very low, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply at No. 230 West 47th-st. private stable.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF EXTRA FINE BAY carriage horses, 15 hands 3 inches high, stylish, well matched, young, sound and first-rate travelers; also a neat, light coach, Parker's make, in first-rate order. Apply to private stable, No. 143 East 18th-st.

WANTED—ROOM IN A PRIVATE STABLE for two horses and two carriages. Address W. J. MILLS, St. James Post Office, L. I.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES—FALL MEETING,

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

FIRST RACE.—A hurdle Race, with welter weights, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a premium of $400; $300 to first horse, $75 to second, and $25 to third. Entries—Harry Booth, Red Dick, Underwood, Morrissey and Kepler.

SECOND RACE.—Premium, $250; dash of a mile; $200 to first and $50 to second horse. Entries—Sarah B., Morrissey, Metairie, ch. c. by Uncle Vic, and Jubal.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats; premium, $300; $250 to first and $50 to second horse. Entries—Sleety and Lizzie Rogers.

The first race will come off at 1½ P. M. precisely.

The trains of the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., run direct to the grounds as follows: Leave New-York for the track at 10 A. M. and 12 M. Leave Paterson for the track at 12 M. Leave the track for New-York at 5:40 P. M. Leave for Paterson, Port Jervis and intermediate stations at 5:30 P. M. Fare 30 cents.

Stages will connect with Hoboken Ferry horse cars at Union Hill and run direct to the track.

J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL HORSE FAIR,

NORWALK, CONN.

The entries for horses in all of the classes will be received until Friday, Nov. 6, 1868, by Jonathan Camp, President, Norwalk, Conn., and Charles E. Plumb, Secretary, Bridgeport, Conn.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 10, 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society. $5,500 in premiums. Open to horses from every section. For particulars see bills, or address CHARLES E. PLUMB, Secretary, JONATHAN CAMP, President. Entries can be made up to Friday noon.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at.........2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at..8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.

ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.

Circulars at either academy.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASS FOR advanced young pupils, who wish to continue their practice in the "German," &c., &c., will commence on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., near 54th-st.

Parties of sufficient number can make arrangements for an omnibus to call.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fires.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE BY INSTALLMENTS; immediate possession; three-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, mastic front, range, bath, wash-tubs, hot and cold water on every floor, gas and elegant gas fixtures in every room, ground floor heated from basement; perfect order; splendid location, 3 minutes' from ferry, near Fulton-av.; $3,750; $2,000 or more cash, balance on mortgage.

J. ANDREW, Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-AV., BROOKLYN, two three-story French roof frame houses, with basement and sub-cellar, bay windows and all improvements. Apply to J. ANDERSON, No. 47 Ann-st., New-York, or No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pine Timber," will be received at this office until 11 A. M. FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, for the following materials, viz.:

550 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 32 feet long and 12 inches square.
250 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square.
54,000 feet board measure, best quality, 3-inch Pine Plank, each 15 feet long.
20 sound White Oak snubbing posts, each 13 feet long and 16 inches square.

All the above timber and lumber to be of first quality, sawed and straight. The full and exact dimensions given will be strictly required; any other sizes will be rejected.

All to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1869, alongside the United States Pier in Oswego Harbor. All expenses involved in the proper measurement and inspection of the materials must be borne by the contractor.

The United States reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The proposals must be made upon blanks, which may be procured at this office and must be filled up as therein provided for.

O. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 7th of December, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of the best quality, pure Winter strained oil, divided into five lots.

Proposals to furnish kerosene or other oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.

Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward, Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–103 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART. Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—60 lines written with one pen of ink; no blottings; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the Scalpel, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

TO RENT—A PEW IN MIDDLE AISLE OF DR. Adams' Church. Address Box No. 179 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, DESKS, gas fixtures, &c. Apply at No. 312 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS KELLOGG.

THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Nov. 4, 8 P. M. ONLY KELLOGG OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Positively last appearance prior to her departure for Boston of

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, in Rossini's charming Comic Opera IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Miss KELLOGG AS ROSINA.

LOTTI, PETRILLI, COLETTI, FOSSATI.

Musical Director.........SIG. GIORZA

Seats can be secured at the box office of Brooklyn Academy, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

THIRD WEEK OF GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director.........J. GRAU

SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE. CROWDED HOUSES. FASHIONABLE AND REFINED AUDIENCES.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED SPECTACULAR OPERA BOUFFE GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, EVERY EVENING, (SATURDAY, next MATINEE,) presented with a splendor of mise en scene never equaled in America, nor surpassed in Europe.

WITH ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GUERETTI, CARRIER, BECKERS, GENOT, BOURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT, BARBAR, GABEL, who created the rôle of Pite, the Gens d'Arme, and the entire company.

Orchestra Seats, $1 50; dress circle, reserved, $1; private boxes, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.

NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 50 CENTS.

For Saturday Matinee, admission to all parts $1; reserved seats in private boxes, $2; proscenium $2 50.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY BY THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

MATINEE at 2 o'clock. EVENING at 8 o'clock.	IXION. The Man at the Wheel. DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE to JERSEY?

CROWDED HOUSES. Seats should be secured in advance. In addition to the present wonders of Wood's Museum, the management have to announce the introduction, Nov. 9, of a Grand Menagerie of Living WILD ANIMALS, together with an enormous combination of LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA.

Still no advance in the price of admission.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE, "VESUVIUS."

Now on exhibition at PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY. No. 661 Broadway. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

PARLORS OF THE 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.

Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new picture of "HOME, SWEET HOME."

Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NOON-DAY LECTURE, EVERY DAY, on Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy, at the new Class-Room, over the Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway, will commence MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents, or six tickets for $1.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AT Cranford, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Particulars in auction column.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—TWENTY acres, with neat buildings, orchards, green-house, trout pond, &c; near depot; twenty miles from New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT, RUNNING THROUGH and advantageously-located lot, 25x200, surrounded by mansions, on the north side of 125th-st.; 100 feet wide; few feet from the 7th-av. Boulevard, (as widened 150 feet;) will be sold at easy terms; title unquestionable. Apply to owners, JEITLES BROS., No. 55 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A very fine three-story high-stoop house in East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH IMMEdiate possession, a first-class four-story full-sized house, located on 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—A four-story dwelling, two lots and stable on 5th-av., near 14th-st.; possession 1st of May next; price $150,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR THREE-STORY brick tenement houses Nos. 633, 635, 637 and 639 5th-st., between Avenues B and C. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 686 6TH-AV.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, to a private family only, for the Winter or longer; four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, completely furnished; located in 49th-st., near 5th-av.; rent for the Winter $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO let to a private family only, for one year or eighteen months; a four-story brown-stone high-stoop, full-sized house, completely furnished, located on 31st-st., near 5th-av.; rent $500 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE.—To rent for the Winter, or longer, to a private family, with immediate possession, a first-class full-sized house, located on West 28th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER, full-sized four-story half English basement in fine order; rent to May 1, $5,000; location 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, A first-class four-story brown-stone house, very handsomely and fully furnished, located on 31st-st., near Madison-av.; rent for the winter, $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A large and beautiful house and grounds for the Winter, to a small private family only; rent nominal to right party; a rare chance. DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FORT WASHINGTON to let for six months or one year from 1st of November; a large mansion, with about nine acres of land, grapery, green house, stable, &c. For terms apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 32 EAST 14th-st., near University-place, with full lot; will be leased for five years, for business purposes, at a ground rent of $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop brick house, located on Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., to rent to a private family from now to May 1, 1869, at $300 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-place. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—STABLE AND COTTAGE; THE premises No. 202 East 9th-st., as private stable and cottage. Inquire of BENJ. TATHAM, No. 35 Stuyvesant-st., or TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 300 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW.—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 2 P. M.
Friday, 30th, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 30th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 31st, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 31st, 7 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 2, 7:30 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.

H. L. BATEMAN.........Lessee and Manager

REVIVAL OF LA BELLE HELENE. IMMENSE SUCCESS. UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, OFFENBACH'S GRAND OPERA BOUFFE, LA BELLE HELENE.

Mlle. TOSTEE as Helene.
Mlle. LAMBELE as Orestes.
M. DEORE as Paris.
(his second appearance at this establishment.)
M. DUCHESNE as Agamemnon.
M. LAGRIFFOUL as Calchas.
M. LEDUC as Menelaus.
M. HOUDIN as Ajax I.,
(of the Palais Royal and Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris; his second appearance in New-York.)
M. GUIDON as Ajax II.
M. DARON as Achilles.

To give increased eclat to the revival of this celebrated Opera, NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES have been prepared, and the ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS have been largely increased and strengthened.

Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office of the Opera House.

BELLE HELENE MATINEE SATURDAY, NOV. 7, at 1 o'clock, on which occasion the price of admission will be (with the exception of private boxes) $1 TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

GREAT SUCCESS!

THE FAVORITE, AS WELL AS THE BEST. THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS, CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY. PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY, AT 8. MATINEES DAILY, AT 2½. AND NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION, ONLY GREAT RIDER, IS WITH THIS CIRCUS. NO ONE CAN BE COMPARED TO HIM. THE PRESS AND PEOPLE ADMIT THIS FACT.

THE BEST FEMALE RIDERS, THE BEST GYMNASTS, THE BEST COMPANY, make this the BEST CIRCUS IN NEW-YORK, THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

First week of HER HOLTON, THE CALIFORNIA HERCULES, A Marvel of Physical Strength.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.........DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Third week of the Asiatic spectacle of THE CHINESE FESTIVAL; OR, FEAST OF LANTERNS, A production which will be found replete with ANIMATED ACTION AND BRILLIANT PAGEANTRY.

ALL THE CHAMPION RIDERS AND STAR GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS of the great New-York Circus Troupe in DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

ALLEMANIA HALL.

No. 18 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.

Evenings at 8. Saturdays only a Matinee at 2.

PROF. ROHDE'S Exhibition, (51 tableaux 24 ft. square,) EARTH AND MAN, and EXPLANATION OF EARTHQUAKES.

Admission 50c.; children, 25c.; reserved seats, $1.

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

SEMI-ANNUAL GAMES, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, Will be held at THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK, 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at the principal music stores and ticket offices.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York. Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.

TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music.............Piano.
Violin..................Organ.
Theory and Composition.......Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages...........By Native Professors.

ALHAMBRA, NO. 646 BROADWAY.

Harry Macarthy, Lottie Estelle, Agnes Sutherland, May Scott, Harry Richmond, Mr. Charles, EVERY EVENING.

MATINEE—SATURDAY.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where through tickets can be purchased.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CHANGE OF TERMINI.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, the trains of this Company will leave Jersey City for Piermont by the Pavonia Ferry, from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York, as follows, (Sundays excepted:)

Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Saturdays only at 12 midnight.

The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

Oct. 30, 1868.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M. Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12 midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURnished floor, with conveniences for light housekeeping, below 14th-st., between 2d and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars as to price, &c., S. E., Box No. 2,317 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—"THE" HIT!

THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.

G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY.

The Great American Comedian and Pantomimist Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.......AS.........CLOWN.

MATINEE MATINEE	A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry-boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty.	NIGHT NIGHT

SANGALI AND PARISIAN BALLET.

MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THE LANCASHIRE LASS,

THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS: Near Fernleigh—Woman's Hate—Fernleigh Farm—Woman's Love—The Stolen Letter. Robert Redburn's Office—A Party by the name of Johnson. Mr. Danville's Drawing-room—Repentance—Revenge. Street in Liverpool. The Pier at Egremont. The Night Boat—Despair—Accused of Murder. Fernleigh Farm—Unexpected Return. The Lock-up—Escape—Slippery Dick. Australia—The Dark Cloud—Retribution—The Happy Home and True-hearted Lancashire Lass.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 4, 1868, LAST BUT TWO OF EDWIN FORREST, Who will appear for the first time this season as METAMORA.

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY)—METAMORA.

FRIDAY—Last appearance of EDWIN FORREST as RICHARD III.

SATURDAY—Last night of MATILDA HERON as CAMILLE.

On MONDAY, Nov. 9, (for six nights only,) the celebrated artiste, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

NO. 728 BROADWAY.

WILL OPEN THIS EVENING for the regular season, with the revival of Mr. Augustin Daly's famous American Drama of Life and Love in these times, at present the great theatrical sensation in London,

UNDER THE GASLIGHT, produced with new and elaborate scenery, the original music, the original and WORLD-RENOWNED RAILROAD SENSATION, THE THRILLING PIER SCENE, AND ALL THE ORIGINAL FEATURES.

Mrs. F. S. CONWAY.........as.........The Belle of Society
Mr. F. B. CONWAY.........as.........Byke
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER.......as...The One-armed Veteran
Miss VIOLA CROCKER......as.........Peachblossom
Mr. C. T. PARSLOE........as...The Sidewalk Merchant
ROSE SHEWELL..................Pearl

Mr. JAMES G. DUNN, Mr. F. A. GOSSIN, H. RYNER, Mrs. E. WRIGHT, SAIDE COLE, HURLEY, JENNY GILMER, &c., in their original parts.

THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN DUE AT 10:20.

Admission, 50 cents. Performances begin at 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE. REVIVAL OF THE GREAT MORAL LESSON, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, with THE FLORENCES IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

MONDAY, THE GREAT ARTISTE, MRS. F. W. LANDER AS MARIE ANTOINETTE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

First nights of the last great sensation drama of AFTER DARK, OR SCENES OF LIFE IN LONDON. Entire new scenery and thrilling effects. Powerful cast. Popular Farce.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music 14th-st. First time of an Original Operatic Burlesque, LA SOMNAMBULA, THE MIDNIGHT GRECIAN BENDER, who WALKED in her SLEEP; or, THE VILLAGE INN AND THE COUNT OUT.

EUGENE.	SOMNAMBULA.	UNSWORTH.
DEMPSTER.	SOMNAMBULA.	SEYMOUR.
ROCKEFELLER	SOMNAMBULA.	EPH. HORN.
CHAS. HENRY.	SOMNAMBULA.	W. P. GRIER.
BOGAN.	SOMNAMBULA.	HUGHES.
HOWARD.	SOMNAMBULA.	WAR'N WHITE.

DAN BRYANT! DAN BRYANT! AS THE LIVE INGIN.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

Commence at 7¾.

CROWNING SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

House densely packed. Delighted audiences.

ORPHEUS A SUCCESS. LEON. A HIT ORPHEUS
ORPHEUS A SUCCESS. LEON. A HIT ORPHEUS
ORPHEUS A SUCCESS. LEON. A HIT ORPHEUS
ORPHEUS A SUCCESS. LEON. A HIT ORPHEUS

EURYDICE AND THE NEW BEND.

LESLIE AND RAYNOR'S SCREAMING COMEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER, And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY,

NO. 845 BROADWAY.

Free exhibition of HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, to be sold at auction.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.

"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA." MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, 1868.

"MRS. GRUNDY." MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.

"PLANCHETTE"—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; R. O. Root & Anthony's, No. 62 Liberty-st.; J. L. Peters', No. 198 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixa's, No. 841 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS, Salesroom, No. 648 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., N. Y.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

J. & D. WALKER'S PIANO-ROOMS, formerly Astor-place, now No. 47 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at low prices. N. B.—Allowance made for hire, if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND grand, square and upright pianos, at bargains, for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MUSIC.—MRS. B. ROBINSON, TEACHER OF the piano-forte and organ, No. 29 4th-av., New-York. Terms per quarter, $12.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

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DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

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ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored: Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain: circular, first post.

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THE ELECTIONS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Rhode Island the Republican majority will reach 6,000. There are no details of general interest beyond figures, and these will be given you by the Associated Press. Everything throughout New-England is all one way, and consequently, although that way is certainly the right way, after the grand result is known the details are dull and tedious. Pittsfield, N. H., and Bridgeport, Conn., were the only places where rowdyism and violence were exhibited to any extent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State 70,000 for Grant—Strong Republican Legislature—Gen. Butler's Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

GRANT'S majority in this city is 3,800. HOOPER'S majority in the Fourth District is 2,800. MITCHELL'S majority in the Third District is 2,450. Returns from 150 towns indicate that the State has gone for GRANT by 70,000 majority. The Republicans have elected four-fifths of the House, and nearly all the Senate. In the Fifth District BUTLER is elected by a large majority.

The Bay State Gives Grant 75,000 Majority—Adams' Vote Decreased.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

All over this State GRANT has made heavy gains over the Republican vote of last year, and his majority will probably be in the neighborhood of 75,000. Every city gives large Republican majorities. Boston gives between 3,000 and 4,000; Chelsea, 1,150; New-Bedford, 1,800; Cambridge about 1,000, and Charlestown, 700 or 800. Lowell gives GRANT 1,569 majority; Fall River, 269 majority; Haverhill, 960 majority; Newton, (the home of CLAFLIN, the Republican candidate for Governor,) 800 majority; Quincey, (the home of ADAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor,) 100 majority for GRANT; Gloucester, 900 majority for GRANT. The total vote of Boston is: GRANT, 15,271; SEYMOUR, 12,071. CLAFLIN'S majority in Boston, for Governor, is 2,322.

BUTLER has a majority over all in the Fifth District of 6,240.

In the Fourth District, HOOPER, (Rep.,) for Congress, has over 2,500 majority; TWICHELL, (Rep.,) in the Third District, has about 2,000 majority. In the Fifth District, Gen. BUTLER has a large majority in every city and town heard from, and his total majority must largely exceed that of the last election. BANKS, in the Sixth District, and BOUTWELL, in the Seventh, are reëlected by very large majorities.

The vote of ADAMS, for Governor, shows a heavy decrease from last year.

The returns from 202 towns give Grant 107,056; Seymour, 53,589. Last year the same towns gave Bullock, for Governor, 78,404, and Adams 53,089—a Republican gain of 28,000, and an estimated Republican majority of 60,000.

The Republicans elect all their Congressmen, nearly all their State Senators, and three-fourths of the House.

Gen. Butler visited Faneuil Hall to-night, and was greeted with wild cheers. He delivered a fifteen-minutes speech, mainly of a congratulatory character.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Granite State Gives Grant from 5,000 to 7,000 Majority.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Election returns from forty towns indicate that the Republicans have carried New Hampshire by from 5,000 to 7,000 majority.

Returns from twenty-six towns and cities, received at the office of the Concord *Statesman*, give GRANT, 8,893; SEYMOUR, 6,674. These would indicate a majority in the State for GRANT of about 6,000.

The vote of Concord, the State capital, is: GRANT, 1,524; SEYMOUR, 868; Republican majority, 656, and a net Republican gain over the election for Governor in March of 235.

The following returns have been received:

In Stafford County—Farmington gives GRANT 278, SEYMOUR 218; New-Durham gives GRANT 62, SEYMOUR 148; Rollingford gives GRANT 201, SEYMOUR 74; Rochester gives GRANT 479, SEYMOUR 318; Barrington gives GRANT 202, SEYMOUR 182; Madbury gives GRANT 58, SEYMOUR 42.

In Belknap County—Alton gives GRANT 204, SEYMOUR 213.

In Rockingham County—South New-Market gives GRANT 192, SEYMOUR 39; Somersworth gives GRANT 614, SEYMOUR 196; Strafford gives GRANT 200, SEYMOUR 247.

The State of New-Hampshire is claimed by the Republicans by about 8 000 majority.

One hundred and three towns in the State give GRANT 5,600 majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

Large Majority for Grant in a Small State.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Returns from the entire State except four towns give GRANT 10,940; SEYMOUR, 5,470. Further returns will make GRANT'S majority about 6,000.

LINCOLN'S majority in 1864 was 5,222, without the soldiers' vote.

THOMAS A. JENCKES and NATHAN F. DIXON are reëlected to Congress by large majorities.

Providence City gives GRANT 4,173; SEYMOUR, 1,790—a Republican majority of 2,383.

Jenckes, for Congress in the First District, has 3,841 majority; Dixon, in the Second District, has 1,434 majority, with one town to hear from, which will not change the result.

The *Journal* has Rhode Island complete, except Block Island. Its returns foot up: Grant, 12,892; Seymour, 6,495; Grant's majority, 6,397. Providence City gives Grant 4,173; Seymour, 1,790. Newport—Grant, 833; Seymour, 390. North Providence—Grant, 793; Seymour, 576. Smithfield—Grant, 763; Seymour, 258. Woonsocket—Grant, 338; Seymour, 156. Warwick—Grant, 542; Seymour, 281. Coventry—Grant, 313; Seymour, 104. Vote by Counties.—Providence County—Grant, 7 850; Seymour, 4,254. Kent County—Grant, 1,162; Seymour, 576, Bristol County—Grant, 771; Seymour, 341. Washington County—Grant, 1,678; Seymour, 780. Newport County—Grant, 1,431; Seymour, 544.

CONNECTICUT.

2,466 Majority for Grant and Colfax.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Nov. 3—12 P. M.

The Hartford *Evening Post* issued an extra edition at 11:15 P. M., with returns from the whole of the State, giving GRANT 2,466 majority—a Republican gain of 4,993 since last April.

Later returns indicate that Connecticut will give GRANT at least 2,800 majority.

The Republicans claim an increase of 12,000 for Grant over Baker's vote in August.

Disturbance in Fairfield.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

A serious affray occurred in Fairfield, Conn., to-day, because a German named A. RAUCH rode to the polls in the Democratic Committee's wagon and then voted for GRANT. He was attacked by over fifty roughs, and in self-defence stabbed WASH. TURNEY twice in the thigh, making serious wounds, and a fellow named BRIGHT over the eye. RAUCH was knocked down with rocks, but escaped without serious injuries. The fight was furious, many of the roughs being knocked down by the political friends of the German.

The Vote by Counties.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 4—2:10 A. M.

Returns have been received from every town in the State, and the vote by counties is as follows:

Hartford—Grant, 9,936; Seymour, 9,605.
New-Haven—Grant, 9,369; Seymour, 10,826.
New-London—Grant, 6,336; Seymour, 5,295.
Fairfield—Grant, 8,288; Seymour, 7,930.
Litchfield—Grant, 4,399; Seymour, 4,133.
Middlesex—Grant, 3,032; Seymour, 2,534.
Windham—Grant, 4,061; Seymour, 2,231.
Tolland—Grant, 2,427; Seymour, 1,812.
Totals—Grant, 47,781; Seymour, 44 366.
Grant's majority, 3,415.

MAINE.

Glorious News from the East—Maine Gives 30,000 for Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Returns thus far received indicate a total vote in Maine of 106,000, giving GRANT and COLFAX 69,000 and SEYMOUR and BLAIR 30,000. GRANT'S majority will probably exceed 30,000, the largest ever thrown in the State.

JAS. G. BLAINE,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

The Pine Tree State Republican by an Increased Majority.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Returns from the election in this State show considerable Republican gains over the September election. Returns received from eight of the prominent towns in the State show a Republican gain of 1,067, or about 30 per cent., indicating a majority of from 28,000 to 30,000 for GRANT and COLFAX in the State.

Some of the principal towns send in returns of their vote as follows: Bangor, 1,000 majority for GRANT—a Republican gain of 220 over the vote for Governor in September. In this city GRANT has 3,230 and SEYMOUR 1,838, against a Republican vote of 3,357, and a Democratic vote of 2,379 in September. The Republican majority now is 1,392, against 978 at the State election, being a Republican gain of 414. In Bath GRANT received 1,022 and SEYMOUR 347, against a Republican vote of 1,060 and a Democratic vote of 426 in September; Republican majority, 675; in September, 634; Republican gain, 41. Saco gives GRANT 825 and SEYMOUR 339; in September the city gave CHAMBERLAIN 850, and PILLSBURY 448. The majority for GRANT is 486; for CHAMBERLAIN 402; Republican gain, 84.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 3—12:30 P. M.

Eighty-six towns give Grant 32,705; Seymour, 17,771; Grant's majority being 4,934. The net gain over September is 3,980. The towns to be heard from gave in September a Republican vote of 40,556; Democratic, 31,636; being a Republican majority of 8,950, which, increased in the same proportion, will make the total majority in the State about 27,000—112,700 against 130,766. This is the heaviest Presidential majority ever cast in Maine, the largest majority heretofore having been for Lincoln, who had 24,908 in 1860.

Twenty-one towns give Grant 13,876, Seymour 6,901. In September the same towns gave the Republicans 14,486, and the Democrats 9,198. Grant's majority is 6,975, a net gain of 1,687.

Seventy-two towns give Grant 27,376, Seymour 14,901. Grant's majority in these towns is 12,475, against 9,072 in September, a net gain of 3,403.

Eighty one towns give Grant 31,225, Seymour 16,722; Grant's majority, 14,503—a net gain over September of 3,758. This indicates nearly 27,000 majority in the State, against about 20,000 in September. It also indicates an aggregate vote of about 112,500 against 130,766 in September.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Carried by the Democrats Under the Operation of the Liberal Registration Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The election in this city passed off quietly. Every ward has been carried by Democrats, under the operation of the Liberal Registration law. The total vote is 30,647. Democratic, 21,606; Republican, 9,041. Democratic majority, 12,565.

Better News—Republican Gains in Nearly Every County.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 3—Midnight.

Returns from the State come in but very slowly. The Republicans have gained in nearly every county in the State, and have probably reduced the Democratic majority in the State over 20,000. The Democratic majority in the State will probably reach 25,000. The Democrats have elected four members of Congress only, one in the Fourth District being in doubt. In this district it is believed that Judge WEISEL, the Republican nominee is elected. Frederick County, which gave 5,000 Democratic majority last election, has gone Republican. Ex-Gov. SWANN is elected to Congress in the Third District by about 8,000 majority, running behind his ticket over 1,000 in his district. The Republican headquarters here are even yet surrounded by an enthusiastic assemblage, while the streets in front of the Democratic headquarters are entirely deserted. All is quiet.

The State Democratic, of Course—Vote of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The city gives a Democratic majority of 12,565. The following is a statement of the Democratic majorities in several of the wards: Ward One, 599; Two, 724; Three, 636; Four, 444; Fifth, 632; Sixth, 540; Seventh, 784; Eighth, 955; Ninth, 613; Fifteenth, 655; Sixteenth, 570; Seventeenth, 723.

The election returns indicate the election of Weisel, Rep., to Congress by 100.

Six districts in Frederick County show 290 Republican gain.

Seven districts in Alleghany County indicate 250 Democratic majority, a Republican gain of 500.

Washington County shows 107 Democratic majority, with two districts to hear from, which will leave Hamill but a small majority in the county. Harford gives Seymour 1,200 majority; Archer, Democrat, for Congress, 1,300.

Cecil County, Second District, gives a Democratic majority of 177.

Baltimore City complete gives Grant 9,052; Seymour, 21,593.

In the Third District, for Congress, Swann has 12,961; King, 5,608. In the Fourth District the returns show large Republican gains. In Washington, Frederick, Carroll and Allegheny Counties the Congressional contest is close.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Wilmington City gives a small Republican majority, but all counties in the State have gone Democratic, making the State Legislature unanimously of that party.

INDIANA.

Colfax's State Enthusiastically Indorses Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Forty-three townships scattered throughout the State, show a net Republican gain of 490 over the October election. Returns from sixty-seven townships show a Republican gain of 1,018; a gain in the same ratio throughout the State will give a Republican majority of from 12,000 to 15,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

One hundred and eleven districts in Indiana give Republican gains of 1,754. The same rate would give Grant the State by 15,000 majority. Indianapolis gives 1,200 Republican majority; Republican gain of 400.

Republican Gains in Lafayette and the County.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Lafayette gives SEYMOUR 85 majority, a Republican gain of 163 over October. Returns from the county show equally large Republican gains. GRANT'S majority in this county will reach 850, a gain of 450.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3—Midnight.

Grant has certainly carried Indiana by from ten to twelve thousand majority. The Republicans of this city are jubilant and are firing a hundred guns in honor of their victory.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4—2 A. M.

From the most careful estimates that can be made at this hour, the Republican majority in this State will be 10,000 to 12,000. In 150 towns heard from the Republican gains over the State election are over 2,000.

OHIO.

The Buckeye State Doubles its Republican Majority.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The Chairman of the Republican State Committee claims the State for GRANT by a majority of from 35,000 to 40,000. This estimate is based upon returns received up to 9 o'clock P. M.

Cleveland gives a Republican gain of 1,282 over the October election. Cuyahoga County will give a Republican majority of 4,500. The Republican majority in October was 2,769, thus showing a Republican gain of over 1,700.

Cleveland City, complete, gives Grant 2,182 majority, a Republican gain of 1,294.

Mifflin County reports a majority of 100 for GRANT. In October it gave 30 Republican majority. Susquehanna County shows a Republican gain of 300. The Republican majority last month was 1,305.

The City of Cincinnati gives a Republican gain of 2,700.

Lucas County, complete, shows a Republican gain of 800; Erie 400; Summit 350.

Meigs County shows a Republican gain of 200. Jackson County complete shows a Republican gain of 474. Washington County shows a Republican gain of 400. Miami County shows a Republican gain of 360.

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

About a quarter of the State, heard from, gives a Republican gain of 8,800. Grant's majority will be about 40,000.

ILLINOIS.

Increased Majority in Gen. Grant's District—The New President at Home.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GALENA, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Gen. GRANT carried his own precinct, (East Galena,) in which he voted to-day, by 28 majority. LINCOLN'S majority in 1864 was 11. The General and friends are at Congressman E. B. WASHBURNE'S, receiving and enjoying the good news from all parts of the country. A special telegraph line has been run for the purpose.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

From the returns received, it is estimated by the Republicans here that their majority in this State will be from 50,000 to 60,000. Cullom, the Republican Congressman from the Eighth District, is probably defeated.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The latest returns from Illinois show that the northern part of the State indicates Republican gains, and the central Democratic.

The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts elect Republican Congressmen. In the Eighth District, Cullom, (Rep.,) is probably defeated. The Democrats have carried the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts.

Gen. Grant's City Votes for Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GALENA, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 4—2 A. M.

Grant has carried Galena by a small majority. Heretofore the city has been Democratic by several hundreds. McClellan's majority four years ago was 123. The midnight cannon is booming as the good news comes.

President Lincoln's State Gives 60,000 Majority for Grant.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Chicago gives 4,200 majority for GRANT. Cook County, which includes Chicago, gives 7,500 majority for GRANT. The State of Illinois gives about 60,000 Republican majority. All the returns show Republican gains.

DELAWARE.

The State Probably Democratic.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

New-Castle County gives 209 Democratic majority for President; 213 Democratic majority for Congressman; Red Lion 100, New-Castle 60, and Pencader 179 Democratic majority.

WISCONSIN.

Grant's Majority 15,000 to 20,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The City of Milwaukee gives SEYMOUR about 3,000 majority. Returns from sixty towns and cities indicate that the State of Wisconsin has gone 15,000 to 20,000 majority for GRANT.

IOWA.

Iowa Increases her Republican Majority.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Returns show Republican gains as far as heard from. In 1866 the Republican majority was 36,000.

Forty Thousand Majority for Grant and Colfax.

The Republican majority in Iowa is estimated at 40,000.

MICHIGAN.

The Peninsula State Gives Grant 30,000 Majority.

Scattering returns indicate a Republican majority of 25,000 to 27,000. Republican gains are reported in Ohio and Indiana.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Additional returns indicate a Republican majority of 25,000 in the State, and that all the Republican Congressmen are elected.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Michigan will give Grant 30,000 majority. The delegation in Congress will be unanimously Republican. In the First District, Beaman's majority is very much reduced. Ferry, Stoughton and Blair have very large majorities. The Legislature will be about three-fourths Republican.

NEBRASKA.

A Largely Increased Republican Majority.

OMAHA, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The returns received indicate that the State has gone Republican by about 4,500 majority.

OMAHA, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Additional returns show Republican gains over the October election. The Republicans claim 5,000 majority in the State.

NEVADA.

The Newest State for Grant.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The State of Nevada is reported Republican.

KANSAS.

Republican Majority, 12,000.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The State of Kansas is claimed by the Republicans by 10,000 majority.

The latest returns is estimated at 12,000 majority for Grant.

OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Returns from the Pacific coast are unanimously for GRANT.

Oregon shows large Union gains, though GRANT will have only a small majority.

CALIFORNIA.

The Golden State Probably Republican.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Business was generally suspended in this city to-day, and all was quiet around the polls. The Democrats will probably carry the city, by a small majority, for SEYMOUR. The Republican vote is unusually large, and will carry a portion of the local ticket. The Republicans are confident of carrying the State for GRANT. Returns from interior towns indicate Republican majorities.

Nothing has been received from Nevada and Oregon.

The State Republican—A Congressman Gained.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The Democratic majority in some of the Southern counties will show gains; but it is believed the Republican gains are sufficiently in excess to secure the electoral vote for Grant.

In San Francisco all the wards show large Union gains, but the Democrats will probably have a small majority. Their majorities last year were nearly 4,000. A portion of the Union municipal ticket is certainly elected.

Union Congressmen in two Northern Districts are probably elected. A Democratic Congressman is probably elected in the Southern District. This would show a Union gain of one Congressman.

GEORGIA.

Democratic Majority of 30,000 Claimed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The State will give about 30,000 Democratic majority.

Riots in Savannah—Negroes and Policemen Killed—A One-Sided Report.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The negroes appeared in great numbers when the polls opened this morning, and took entire possession of the polling places. This continued until about 7 o'clock. Every white man who came to vote was clubbed away. Finally a fight began, and the negroes were driven back by the whites, who then began to vote. In a few minutes the negroes rallied and attacked the whites. A negro drew a pistol and shot a policeman in the stomach, mortally wounding him. The firing then became general in the crowd. The Police came to preserve order. The negroes fought them desperately. Finally the Police used their pistols, when the negroes broke and ran. Five negroes were killed and several wounded. Four policemen were wounded, one mortally. A young lady standing in a house opposite the Court-house was shot [illegible] by a ball which came in through the window, but is not dangerously hurt. Trouble is anticipated to-night.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday—Evening.

Since the morning disturbance all has been quiet. At Ogeechee Precinct the negroes, to the number of about 1,000 strong, armed with muskets, shot-guns and pistols, took possession of the polls and allowed no Democratic negro to vote. The whites who were allowed to vote had to do so under a guard. All is quiet in the city.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

LATER.—The trouble on the Ogeechee road still continues. SAMUEL S. LAW, son of Hon. Judge LAW, one of the special police, was killed this evening about a mile from the city. There is great excitement among the citizens, and the city is patrolled by armed men.

Affray in Augusta—Two Men Killed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The election progressed quietly up to 3 o'clock, when a row commenced between a white man and a negro, which resulted in the death of ALBERT RUFFIN, County Sheriff, and one negro. The excitement was intense, but, through the influence of leading citizens and the coöperation of the military, both parties dispersed quietly and order was restored. Each party accuses the other of being responsible for the origin of the difficulty. The city at this hour is quiet and no apprehension is felt of further trouble.

No official returns have been received from any county in Georgia, but partial returns show increased Democratic gains. It is believed the State goes Democratic by at least 20,000 majority. Imperfect returns from seventeen counties on the line of the railroad give 3,886 Democratic majority.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Eight Thousand Majority for Grant.

WHEELING, W. Va., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Returns from twenty townships show large Republican gains. The State is claimed by the Republicans by 8,000.

Upshire County—Grafton gives 700 Republican majority—a gain of 300 Republican. Lewis County gives Grant 40—a Republican gain. Harrison County gives Grant 400—a Republican gain of 300. Taylor County is supposed to be Republican by a small majority. Parkersburg, Wood County, gives 478

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds open quiet and steady at 74⅛.

Railway shares open quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Illinois Centrals........97¼
Erie Railway Shares........28⅜

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 3—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm, and the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands........11¼d.
Middling Orleans........11½d.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3—11:15 A. M.

Sugar quiet and steady. Tallow 51s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3—1:30 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds........74⅜
Erie Railway Shares........28

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 3—1:30 P. M.

Beef 92s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs., for extra prime mess. Pork quiet. Lard declining, at 62s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Bacon unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3—1:30 P. M.

Sugar dull, both on the spot and to arrive.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

COTTON—Low middlings afloat easier.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 3—2:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm.
TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.
PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat dull. Peas 46s. ℔ 504 lbs.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds........74⅜
Erie Railway Shares........27¾
Illinois Central........97¼

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are weak at 79⅝@79¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 3—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands........11¼d.
Middling Orleans........11½d.

The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Oats are dull.
PRODUCE—Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton. Common Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3—5 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed active and higher.
Linseed Oil £29 15s. ℔ ton.
Tallow 52s. 9d ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Petroleum unchanged.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Cotton—The market is quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

TOBACCO; no sales. COTTON, 22½c @23c. for Middling. FLOUR very dull and unsettled; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extra, $5 75@$6; Double Extra, $7@$7 50. WHEAT firmer; small receipts and unchanged. CORN dull at 85c.@95c. OATS advancing; sales at 46c.@52c. BARLEY flat at $1 65@$2@2 02½. RYE firmer and higher, $1 03@$1 07½. MESS PORK declined 50c.@$1; sales at $29 50. BULK HAMS, 11½c., from the block. BACON—Clear Sides, short supply; sales at 18c.@18½c.; Shoulders, none in market. LARD—Tierce, 17½c; Keg, 18c., jobbing demand. WHISKY dull at $1@$1 05. CATTLE dull and declining; Butchers', $3@$5 50. LIVE HOGS drooping; sales at $5 50@$6 75; small lots, Extra, $6 87@$7 50. RECEIPTS to-day—3,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 bushels Barley, 1,700 bushels Rye, 400 Live Hogs.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

There was no session of the Board of Trade. Market quiet. WHEAT advanced 2½c.@3¼c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 16@$1 17. CORN in fair demand and steady; sales at 81c.@81½c., and 80c., seller for month. OATS nominal, at 45½c.@45¾c. RYE inactive and nominal. BARLEY nominal, at $1 50 for No. 2. WHISKY free, held at $1. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing. MESS PORK nominal; New, $25; Old, $28 50@$28 75. LARD, 16c.@16½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 10c.@10½c. CATTLE in light demand; Extra Cows to Good smooth Steers, $5 50@$6 25. LIVE HOGS dull; Fair to Good smooth, $6 65@$7 65. EXCHANGE on New-York quiet and steady. FREIGHTS neglected.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 25½c. FLOUR dull and no demand; Howard-street Superfine, $6 75@$7 50; do. Extra, $8@$10 75; do. Family, $11@$12; City Mills Superfine, $6 75@$7 50; do. Extra, $8@$11; do. Family, $11 50@$13; Western Superfine, $6 50@$7; do. Extra, $8@$9 25; do. Family, $10@$11. WHEAT very dull; Prime to Choice Red, $2 30@$2 35; low grades unsalable. CORN dull; Old White, $1@$1 06; Old Yellow, $1@$1 05. OATS dull at 70c.@71c. RYE dull and nominal at $1 35@$1 45. MESS PORK quiet at $29 50@$30. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 13½c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 18c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR has declined 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl.; sales 2,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. CORN held at $1 06 for No. 1. BARLEY quiet; sales last night of 28,500 bushels up-lake Canada at $1 90. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—On Wheat, 16c.; Corn and Barley, 14c. to New-York. Lumber, $4 75@$5 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—3,200 bushels Rye and 391,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—38,140 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Barley, and 255,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

COTTON easy and a little lower on account of the election. Middlings, 23½c; sales 1,400 bales; receipts, 3,087 bales; exports, 5,280 bales. Sterling Exchange, 145@146¼. New-York Sight ½@¾ discount. Gold, 134⅛@134½. SUGAR and MOLASSES in fair demand and price unchanged. FLOUR dull—Superfine $6 75; Choice $9@$11. CORN, OATS and BRAN unchanged. HAY—Choice held at $31. Pork firm at $32 50. BACON—Market nearly bare; Shoulders, 14½c. 15c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. LARD scarce; tierce, 19c.@19¾c.; keg, 22c. COFFEE unchanged.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 245,000 bushels, Oats, 160,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Flour, 19,600 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 85,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 64,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Early 23c. on Wheat; later, 24c. to New-York. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT nominal at $1 30@$1 32 for Chicago and Milwaukee. CORN—sales 22,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 97c. OATS—Buyers and sellers apart; 58c. bid; 60c. asked. RYE and other articles nominally unchanged.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 4c.@5c.; sales White Michigan at $1 80; Amber, $1 69@$1 70. CORN advanced 3c.; sales No. 1 at 90c. OATS advanced 2c.; sales No. 1 and Michigan at 54½c.; No. 2 at 52½c.@53c. RYE advanced 2c.; sales Michigan at $1 15; No. 2 at $1 12½. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 25½c.; Middling Orleans 26½c. CLOVERSEED firmer at $7@$7 50. FLAXSEED, $2 60@$2 65. FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT dull and low grades declining; sales Red, $1 90@$2 05. RYE lower; sales at $1 50. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 18@$1 20. OATS steady at 71c.@72c. COFFEE quiet, with large sales of Cuba at 11½c.@12c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR in good demand and 25c.@50c. lower; sales 2,500 bbls., closing at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double-Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,800 bushels choice White Canada at $2 25. CORN firm but quiet. BARLEY dull; sales 20,000 bushels Up-Lake Canada at $1 90. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 16c.; Corn and Barley, 14c. to New-York.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; Old at 96c.; New, 60c.@62c. OATS firm at 58c. RYE dull. BARLEY dull and nominal. COTTON dull at 23½c. for Middling. WHISKY steady at $1. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c., Clear Rib Sides, 17½c. held and 17c. offered. GREEN MEATS higher; Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 11c. HAMS, 12½c.@13c. Money close. Gold, 133¼.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extra, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT advancing; sales No. 1 at $1 31 in store; No. 2 at $1 17. OATS advancing; sales at 50c. for No. 2. CORN nominal at 88c for No. 2. RYE and BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS to-day—2,020 bbls Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

COTTON—Market quiet; sales 400 bales; Middling, 23½c. Receipts, 777 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR quiet at $5 50@$5 75. Wheat dull; good shipping, $1 75. Legal tenders 74.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

COTTON easier; sales, 300 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 2,024 bales; exports, 1,109 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Business almost entirely suspended. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 40½c. RESIN, strained, $1 60.

TORONTO, Canada, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

BARLEY market dull, with buyers of cargo lots at $1 25, but none offering.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania Fives, [illegible]; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Gold, 133¾.

[Advertisement.]

Sufferers from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, influenza or whooping cough, will find relief in DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long established reputation as the great remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest.

[Advertisement.]

We all consider iron the embodiment of strength and power, but how few are aware that it is this same element in the system that gives us strength and vigor, and that an insufficiency of it causes weakness and debility. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, is prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element.

[Advertisement.]

A stubborn Cough, that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a most effective medicine in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

JUST THE THING.—KNOX never made a happier hit since he commenced business than he has this season. His Winter style of Hat for gentlemen being pronounced on all sides an unmistakable beauty. Hat seekers should not fail to visit his salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cumbria	Oct. 21	Hamburg	New-York
Cuba	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Holsatia	Nov. 3	New-York	Hamburg
City of Cork	Nov. 3	New-York	Liverpool
China	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Nov. 5	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Nov. 7	New-York	Glasgow
FOR HAVANA.			
Eagle	Nov. 5	New-York	Havana
Yazoo	Nov. 5	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe via Liverpool, by the *China*, close at the General Post Office at 7 A. M. *No supplementary mail.*

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV 3—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—Miss D. Knox, Miss M. Moore, Miss Rebecca Birch, Miss G. Leonards, Walter Walter, Mrs. Ayres and 3 children, Mrs. Tomlinson, Miss Tomlinson and 2 Master Tomlinsons, Otto Giesen, W. B. Van Giesen, Francis Van Egan, Emile Peeters, Henry McCartney, Mr. Lemon, Mrs. Lemon, Master Frank Lemon, Capt. Harriman, Michael Walsh, Misses Knight, R. W. Little, W. Mitchell, Henry T. Cook, Rev. S. Thomson, Master Thomson, W. Emblin, Mrs. Emblin and infant, Miss A. Goff, Miss Mary Murray, Miss Johanna Howe, Leon Favre, Mr. Jenks, George E. Andrews, Samuel Checkley, Rev. Charles F. Slevin, J. Leissy, Mrs. Leissy, Mrs. Bain, Henry Josepin, Charles Hussy, Rev. F. de Bruecker, Joseph Stetson, P. Brooks, John Farrell, Mr. Milner, Rev. W. H. Brantner, Rev. E. T. Vygen, T. M. Chandler, Rev. Thomas O'Donohue, James Woods, Rev. J. P. Knarsboro, Rev. Lewis Nucettelli, John Nicholl, Mrs. Nicholl, Mrs. F. G. Brident, Thomas Wyman, Miss Brident, Dr. Jones, R. P. Archard and lady, J. R. Hadley, Miss Annie Armbrister, John Reenan, Miss Lizzie McMullen, R. Cook, L. H. Whitman, J. P. Locke, Mrs. Brereton, Mrs. Crumblehon, Miss Louisa Thompson, Miss Bessie Warren, Miss Milner, Mrs. P. Brooks, Miss Bradford, Mrs. Littlejohn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 34	Sun sets	4 53	Moon rises	8 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 13	Gov. Island	11 03	Hell Gate	12 24

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Nebraska, (Br.,) Gerard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; China, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, J. Hand; City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Triumph, (Br.,) Giddon, London, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Ben Nevis, (Br.,) Forrest, Cow Bay, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Eunice, (Br.,) Barker, Gibraltar, Genoa and Malta, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Eleventh Lancashire, (Br.,) Griffiths, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, G. F. Bulley; Annie Gardner, Gardner, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Theresa, (N. G.,) Brunning, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Halatia, (Br.,) Ross, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Six Sisters, (Br.,) Fenton, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, G. K. Hackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Nov. 1, 1:25 A. M., 25 miles S. W. from Frying-pan Lightship, passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah; 2d, 6:30 A. M., 45 miles north from Hatteras, passed steamship Huntsville, hence for Savannah; same day, 1:30 P. M., lat. 36 35, lon. 75 30, exchanged signals with herm. brig, showing white signal with red B. steering E. S. E. Experienced strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg Oct. via Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 165 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Oct. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Brig Gilmor Meredith, (of Boston,) Ayers, Demerara 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; experienced a heavy blow from the north off Fire Island; previously fine weather and light winds; left in port brig Minnie R. (Br.) Henderson.

Brig Burmah, Oakes, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Connecticut, Clark, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Elizabethport, for Branford.

Schr. Ann Turner, Tangar, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. R. P. King, Sliven, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Isabel, Wilmot, Elizabethport, for Minaus, Conn.

Schr. Abbie Raymond, Nickerson, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Van Pelt, Price, Poughkeepsie, for Stonington.

Schr. Rienzi, Cobleigh, Elizabethport, for Newport.
Schr. San Juan, Jones, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Alfred F. Howe, Kelly, Calais via New-Haven.
Schr. Ellen G. Hoyt, Johnston, Bristol.
Schr. Rio, Dean, Calais via New-Haven.
Schr. Jane, Harris, New-London.
Schr. Herbert Martin, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Bridgeport.
Schr. Thomas Boon, ——, New-London.
Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Newburg.
Schr. John Lauthier, Hall, Rondout, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Only Son, Peterson, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Wm. Rose, Carlin, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. N. V. Tate, Hopkins, South Amboy, for Boston.
Schr. Geo. Gilman, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Ellen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Evergreen, Beloiste, Providence.
Schr. A. J. Meany, Lewis, Boston.
Schr. Andrew Smith, Ferris, New-London.
Schr. Petrel, Saunders, Newport.
Schr. Henry May, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Champion, Clark, Calais via New-Haven.
Schr. Jessie B. Allen, Hane, Norwich.
Schr. Annie, Farrell, Norwich, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wm. H. Thomas, Snow, Norwich.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Holsatia, for Hamburg; City of Cork, for Liverpool via Halifax; Cleopatra, for Savannah; W. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Charleston, for Charleston; Hatteras, for Norfolk. Ship Lydia Skofield, for New-Orleans. Bark Freihandel, for Bremen.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 3—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3—The steamship Worcester arrived here yesterday afternoon from Liverpool.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 3—Sld. steamers Alabama and James S. Green, for New-York; steamer James A. Geary, for Philadelphia; bark Transit, for Weymouth; brig Nora, for Baltimore; ships Conora, for Marseilles; Golconda, for Liverpool; barks Clara, for Rotterdam; Orpheus, for Amsterdam, and a fleet of coasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3—Old. ship Gentoo, for Liverpool, with 22,000 sacks of wheat; ship Neptune, for Liverpool, with 42,000 sacks of Wheat; Achievement, for Cork, with 15,000 sacks wheat.

Sld. ships Boughton, for Liverpool; Welford, for Cork; Asa Eldridge, for Hong Kong; Uncle Toby, for Callao.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3—Sld. steamship Leo, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Fannie F. Hall, Green, via New-Haven, ran ashore on Hog's Back, Hell Gate, on Monday night. Was got off by wrecking-master Brown, and towed to Astoria for repairs.

Foreign Ports.

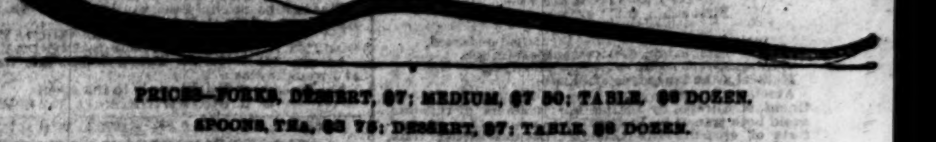
HAVANA, Nov. 3—Sld. to-day, steamships Teutonia, for Hamburg, and Juniata, for Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 3—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

SOMETHING NEW!



PRICES—FORKS, DESSERT, $7; MEDIUM, $7 50; TABLE, $8 DOZEN.
SPOONS, TEA, $3 75; DESSERT, $7; TABLE $8 DOZEN.

AN ECONOMIC INVENTION IN SILVER PLATING.

A PATENT PROCESS WHEREBY THE PARTS OF FORKS AND SPOONS SUBJECTED TO MOST WEAR ARE "TRIPLE PLATE" AND WARRANTED TO BE THREE TIMES AS DURABLE AS "EXTRA PLATE," AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE IN COST. TRADE MARK—"1847, ROGERS BROS. A1. XII."

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHER, AND A NEW BAKING-DISH THAT WILL NOT BREAK, AND IS BEAUTIFUL AND CLEAN WHEN READY FOR THE TABLE, BOTH VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS ON THE OLD STYLE.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AT THE POPULAR WORKS OF THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., WHOSE SILVER-PLATED WARE IS FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.,
NO. 731 BROADWAY, (ONE DOOR ABOVE WAVERLEY-PLACE,) NEW-YORK.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FORWARDED BY EXPRESS. COLLECT ON DELIVERY.
GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

TEAS. NEW CROP. TEAS.

HERRICK & HOUGHTALING

OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK

TEAS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

14 and 16 Vesey-st., next to Astor House.

BUYERS will do well to examine our TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

CURTAINS

AND DECORATIONS,
For Parlors, Reception-Rooms, Libraries, Dining-Rooms, Halls and Sleeping-Rooms,
OF THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS, QUILTS AND BLANKETS.

Table and Piano Covers.
WINDOW SHADES.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE

OVERCOATS

FOR

$10, $15, $18 and $20,

OFFERED BY

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,
OPPOSITE 6TH-ST.

F. W. LASAK'S SON,
LATE OF 530 BROADWAY.

FURS. FURS.

REMOVED TO 682 BROADWAY,

Where will be found the usual assortment of FURS, of superior quality and workmanship.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS of all kinds on hand and to order.

F. W. LASAK'S SON,
682 BROADWAY, COR. GREAT JONES-STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.

REDFIELD & RICE,

NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

$100 REWARD.

THE AUTOMATIC CLOTHES WASHER AND BOILER,

PATENTED BY JOHN REIST, Nov. 22, 1864.
DISPENSES WITH LABOR AND WEAR OF CLOTHES.
AWARDED HIGHEST PREMIUM AT STATE FAIRS OF 1866.
TRADE SUPPLIED. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

The above reward will be paid for the arrest and detention of one A. G. Neary, who is selling counterfeit Trade Marks stamped as above, and offering rights under above patent without authority. He is of medium height, has inflamed eyes, wears glasses, has Irish brogue. If caught, telegraph.

AUTOMATIC CLOTHES WASHER AND BOILER COMPANY.
Sole Agency, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Established 1797.

MEEKS'
RICH AND PLAIN
FURNITURE

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NO. 666 BROADWAY.

PARLOR, [illegible]
DINING-ROOM,
LIBRARY AND
CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and original designs, now ready for the Fall trade. Strangers visiting the City will find it to their advantage to visit the oldest establishment in the trade, and will be liberally dealt with.
All goods warranted.

CATARRH.

Catarrh invalids treated successfully by Henry A. Daniels, M. D., surgeon, &c. 144 Lexington-av., N. Y.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 639 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in Teas, Coffees, Mackerel, Flour, Sugars, and all kinds of Groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOMAS R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WINTER CLOTHING.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF CLOTHING for the present season is immense. It has been cut and made in strict accordance with the prevailing fashions of the day, and among the extensive assortment will be found patterns and styles to suit the young, middle-aged and the elderly, for any occasion or occupation, or can be made to measure at short notice.

No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$10.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$10.
$12.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$12.
$15.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$15.
$18.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$18.
$20.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BUSINESS SUITS have been for years celebrated for their convenience and the comfort they give to the wearer. Men of business can in a few minutes select a suit adapted to their requirements, for the stock embraces all the newest and most serviceable goods manufactured for the present season.

No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$25.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$25.
$28.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$28.
$30.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$30.
$35.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$35.
$40.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$40.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING (which they make a specialty) embraces every novelty in style of garment and texture of material, both in SUITS and OVERCOATS, for all ages from 3 to 16 years. The extensive range of sizes kept in stock renders perfect fitting almost a certainty, or any garment can be made to measure at short notice.

No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$5.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$5.
$8.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$8.
$10.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$10.
$12.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$12.
$15.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$15.
$20.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF OVERCOATS embraces an extensive assortment of all the most desirable styles and patterns. The prices ranging from $8 to $50.

OUR NEW RULES for SELF-MEASUREMENT enable GENTLEMEN in the country to order their CLOTHING direct from us, with the certainty of being correctly and perfectly fitted.

Rules and Price List sent free on application.

FREEMAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouse,
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.

THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES

IN PROVIDENCE, APRIL 22, 1868.

As in a recent advertisement in the *Times* there is a one-sided statement of a so-called test of fire-proof safes made in Providence in April last, we give below a corrected statement of facts for those who are interested in the safe question. The facts are:

1. A proposition for a fair trial was made to Messrs. Valentine & Butler, as follows, which they rejected—an indication that a fair test would not answer their purpose:

PROPOSED TRIAL OF SAFES.

To Messrs. Valentine & Butler, New-York:

As it has been represented that the late trial of safes in Providence, made Sept. 5, 1867, was unfair on our part, we invite you to join us in ordering a trial in the following way, that shall be known to be fair: You choose one man and we will another, and these two shall select a third, who together shall be a committee to select the safes and superintend the trial; and that everybody may know that they obtain safes not tampered with, and not prepared specially for the trial, but such as the respective parties make to sell, they shall select safes of about equal dimensions, one of your make and one of ours, that were sold to customers in the regular way of business previous to the time of the Providence trial. These they shall burn in a fair and equal way before the citizens of Providence, and the party whose safe fails first shall pay the whole expense of the trial. The fairness of such a trial no one can doubt, and we trust that you will assent to this method of satisfying the public.

AMERICAN STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

2. The safe made for this so-called test was not such as Messrs. Valentine & Butler make to sell. This is proved by the fact that in all tests of such safes as they put upon the market, theirs have been the first to fail in the fire, never having lasted half as long in any test as that which they burned at Providence. The fact that they make one kind of safe to test and another to sell is also proved by their own confessions, as the following shows:

FATAL ADMISSIONS.

The undersigned hereby certify that at the time of the trial of safes, in Providence April 22, 1868, and subsequently, we heard members of the firm of Valentine & Butler state that the safe furnished by them was not constructed like those they had made hitherto to sell to customers; that they did not propose to build safes like that for sale; in brief, that it was made expressly for the trial, and, moreover, that the steam safe was a great improvement on the usual plan of constructing safes, and that it could easily burn up any Valentine & Butler safe they had ever sold, or burn up any other safe of any other make in the country, the safes being of equal size and thickness of wall, or words to that effect.

WM. CARLTON IRELAND,
WALTER B. CHAPIN,
W. G. ROBINSON.

PROVIDENCE, April 28, 1868.

The steam safe burned at this test was not in perfect condition. The water from the tubes flowed in streams from the crack of the door after the fire was lighted. On opening the safe the cause was discovered. The caps of a part of the tubes were found to be fastened with hard solder, instead of the fusible metal which the Company use for this purpose. Consequently, the tubes burst and the water was wasted.

Alum, the protecting element in the Valentine & Butler safe, is expensive, and while it may be freely used in a safe made to test, but little of it can be afforded for safes made only to sell.

Water secures the protection in the steam safes. It is inexpensive, and any steam safe made to sell is as well furnished with the protecting material as any one can be.

If Messrs. Valentine & Butler are not satisfied with the tests already made, we are willing to burn one of our steam safes against TWO OF THEIRS IN SUCCESSION.

AMERICAN STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE CO.,
No. 300 Broadway, New-York.
No. 60 Sudbury-st., Boston.
No. 28 South-st., Baltimore.

N. B.—Note the dates of the above communications.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

Successors to Francis B. Baldwin.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING.
70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

OUR WINTER STOCK OF CLOTHING NOW COMPLETE.

Prices lower than any other establishment in the City. Youths' and children's dress and school suits.

GAS FIXTURES.

A most extensive assortment of NEW STYLES at LOW PRICES, manufactured expressly for the FALL TRADE. Also, a choice selection of

CLOCKS

in French bronze, marble and gilt; strike the hour and half-hour; have low tick and pleasant strike, and as time-keepers warranted equal to the best. Prices very moderate. JOHN TRIGGE, No. 786 Broadway, (up stairs,) between 9th-st. and Astor-place.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, PLATED WARE, FIRE-IRONS, FENDERS, COAL VASES, SCUTTLES, PLATE-WARMERS, &c. COOKING UTENSILS in greatest variety, at lowest prices. LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.